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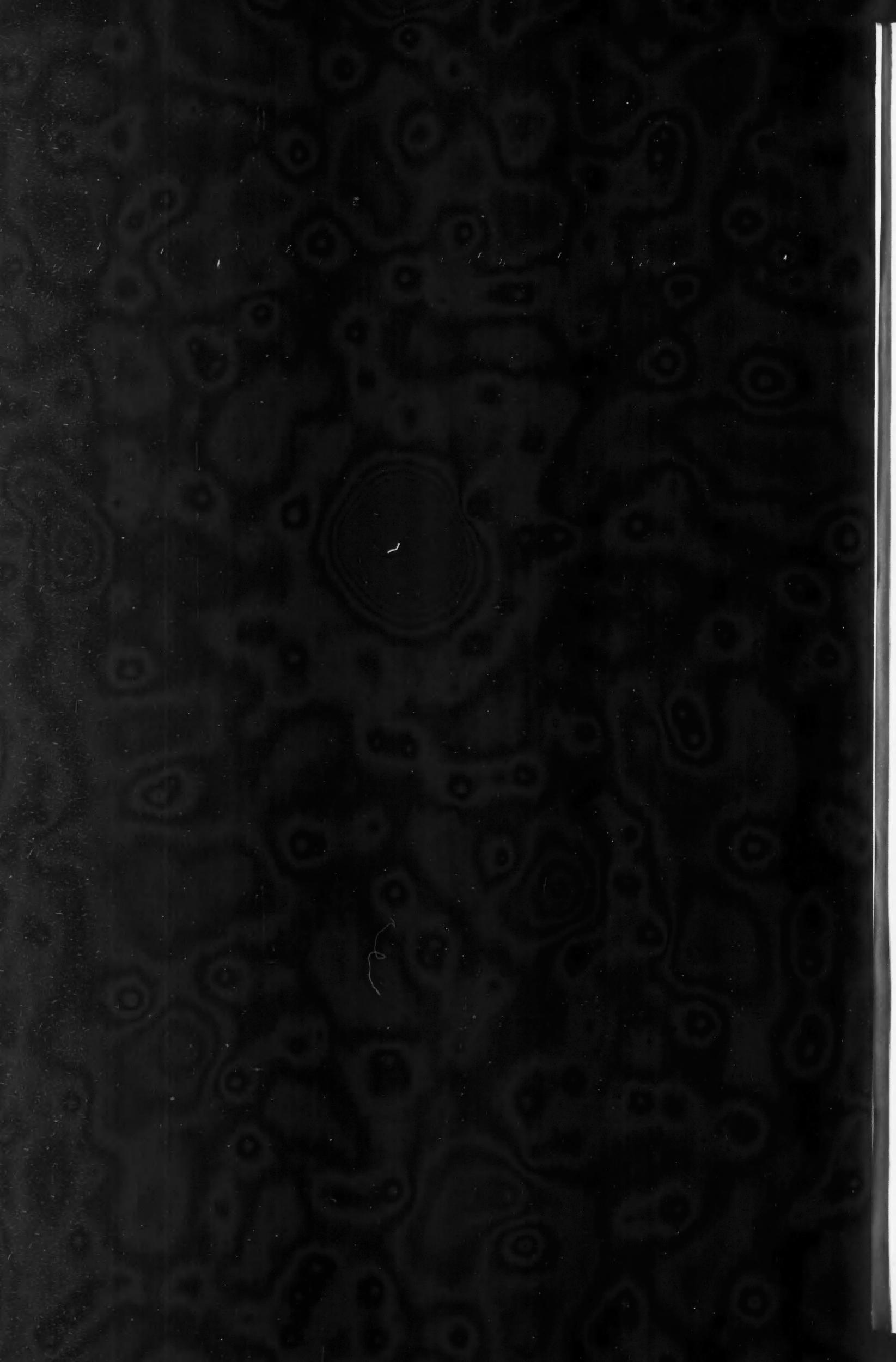
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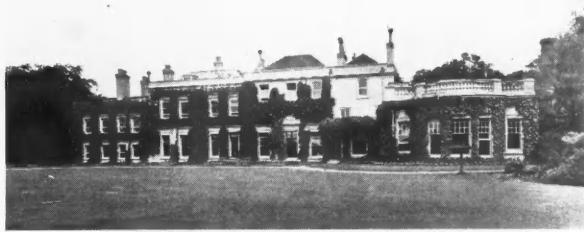
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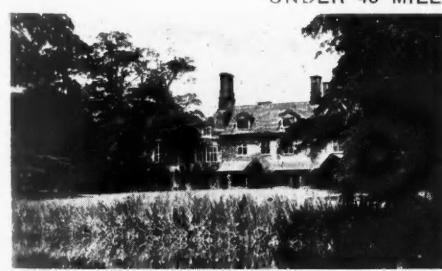
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will be accepted for a fascinating modern HOUSE perfect in every detail, and occupying an unrivalled position in the high part of Sussex, facing south with views to the east. Every luxury and comfort is installed, and the accommodation is labour saving to a degree. Three reception, loggia, seven (or more) bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, etc. Sixteen cottages, double garage and charming terraced gardens, paddock, etc., about TEN ACRES. Recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER (15,307) as

SOMETHING UNIQUE

£5,000. 360 ACRES

(COST £23,000)

GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE

of twelve bedrooms, beautifully appointed and thoroughly modernised.

CAPITAL FARMHOUSE

Entrance lodge.

Several cottages.

Undoubtedly the cheapest place in the Midlands.

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION URGED

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,613.)

SUSSEX

ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING A COMMON.



ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE

with sunny well-proportioned rooms, in excellent order, and thoroughly up to date. Three reception rooms, seven principal bedrooms (each with lavatory basins, h. and e.), two bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms, etc.

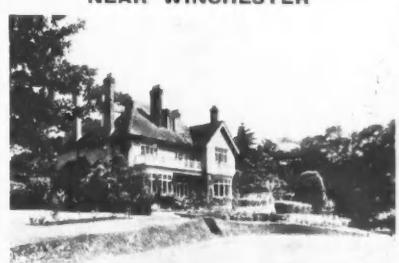
Company's Water and Electric Light, Central Heating.

Fully stocked and matured gardens, orchard, paddock, and woodland.

£4,750 WITH 14 ACRES

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NEAR WINCHESTER



CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

with the following well-arranged accommodation.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, Central heating, Telephone and

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Gardens of unusual beauty, paddock and woodland.

£4,500 WITH 10 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,911.)

Telephone No.:
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GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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NEAR BANBURY

EXCELLENTLY SITUATED FOR HUNTING WITH FOUR PACKS.
WOULD BE SOLD AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS.



EXCEPTIONALLY FINE WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

in a miniature park, approached by two drives with lodge entrances;
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED AND DECORATED THROUGHOUT.
Thirteen bed and dressing, five baths, three reception and billiard room; main water,
electric light, gas and drainage.

First-class stabling and garage, two lodges, two cottages.

LOVELY GROUNDS AND WELL TIMBERED PARKLAND.

ABOUT 34 ACRES FREEHOLD.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 6040.)

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND SALISBURY

WITH VIEWS OVER NEW FOREST.
REDUCED PRICE.



CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

Long drive through delightful woods. Inner hall, oak-panelled lounge, four reception rooms, oak staircase, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three baths. The principal bedrooms are fitted with wash basins. Electric light, central heating; stabling, garages, three cottages.

BEAUTIFUL UNDULATING GROUNDS on southern slope, orchard and pastureland; in all about

55 ACRES.

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD.

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BEAUTIFUL POSITION ON EPSOM DOWNS

TWELVE MINUTES FROM STATION. 30 MINUTES OF LONDON.



A DELIGHTFUL OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

FORMERLY A FARMHOUSE, MODERNISED THROUGHOUT.

Seven bed (all with hot and cold water), two bath, three reception rooms; main gas, electric light and water, central heating; stabling, garage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

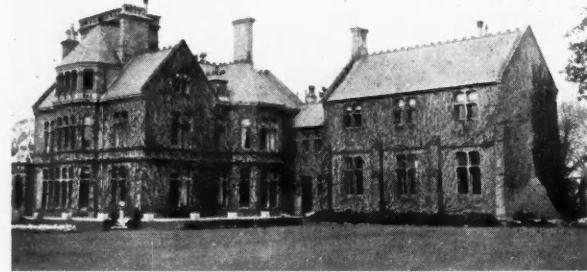
ONE ACRE.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

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IDEAL FOR SCHOLASTIC PURPOSES

WILTSHIRE. BETWEEN CHIP PENHAM AND BATH.



FINE POSITION 400FT. ABOVE SEA.

Fourteen bed, three baths, three reception, billiard; electric light, good water, modern drainage, central heating, etc.; garages, stabling, with rooms.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, PARK-LIKE PASTURE AND WOODLAND.
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EAST SUSSEX

£1,675 FREEHOLD.

Situated high up in unspoilt country, but within easy reach of the railway station, etc.

CHARMING OLD FARMHOUSE

dated 1698, containing three reception rooms, non-basement domestic offices, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE.

Garage, etc.

WELL STOCKED GARDEN, ORCHARD,

In all about

AN ACRE AND A QUARTER.

Additional land is available.

For particulars and orders to view apply BRACKETT & SONS, as above. (F. 27,629.)

IN THE OLD BERKS COUNTRY (Faringdon district).—For quick SALE, by order of Mortgagors, "BOW HOUSE," Stanford-in-the-Vale. Residence with six bed and dressing rooms, three reception, bath, domestic offices. Stabling, farmery. With or without 59 acres grass and 30 acres arable. Vacant possession. Freehold.—Sole Agents, ADKIN, BELCHER & BOWEN, Estate Agents, Wantage and Abingdon, Berks.

STOKE POGES.—A really charming and faithful replica of a small Tudor RESIDENCE, heavily framed with genuine old oak, XIVth century oak-beamed ceiling, moss-grown tiles, etc. It has the real old-world appearance, yet it is fitted with every modern convenience; two large reception rooms, four good bedrooms, tiled bathroom, etc. Situated in an excellent position, amidst pines and adjoining the famous golf links.—For price and further particulars write "Owner," Brooklands, Bray, Berks.

WARDINGTON (near BANBURY, four Packs, six loose Boxes).—HUNTING BOX. £2,000 recently spent in reconstruction and labour-saving improvements; central heating; three reception, five bed, two bathrooms. Great Bargain. £4,000, or near offer. "A 9048," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

**DEVON, SOMERSET, CORNWALL,
AND S.W. COUNTIES**

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER of Properties to be Sold or Let. Price 2/- By post 2/6.

Selected lists free upon receipt of Applicants' requirements.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,

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ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
TELEGRAMS: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
TELEPHONE NO.: 2267 (2 lines).

FOR SALE delightful half-timbered XVth century black and white HOUSE with stone-tiled roof, standing on lower slopes of the Cotswolds about 215ft. above sea level and within about three miles of two golf courses. Entrance hall, lounge, dining room, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; good gravitation water supply, septic tank, drainage, gas laid on for cooking and to bathroom; electricity available; delightful garden, small pasture, orchard and plantation; in all about three acres. Price £3,000.—Apply BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (B. 337.)

GLOS (ON THE COTSWOLDS).—For SALE at a low price, an attractive stone-built RESIDENCE about three-and-a-half miles from Stroud (London under two hours) and within easy reach of the Minchinhampton Golf Links. Hall, three reception, eight beds, two dressing, bath, attics; garage; electric light, gas, Company's water; charming well-timbered grounds; in all about three-and-a-quarter acres. Price £1,500.—Apply BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (I. 9.)

GLOS (in the Berkeley Hunt).—To be SOLD or LET. Furnished, with option purchase, charming old-world small COUNTRY HOUSE in delightful rural situation, overlooking park-like land with extensive views across the Severn to the Cotswolds and Welsh Hills. Artistic lounge hall, three reception, eight beds, bath, offices; electric light, independent hot water system, good water supply; two garages; well-laid-out gardens with tennis lawn, orchard and park-like pasture; in all about seven acres. Absolutely dry; very sunny. Telephone, Golf at Stinchcombe. Price £2,900. Two cottages and more land if desired.—Apply BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (F. 70.)

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

HAMPSTEAD (best part, near Heath).—Detached modern HOUSE; central heating; three reception, sun lounge, eight bedrooms, all conveniences; garage. To LET. Furnished, for three months, 17 guineas per week.—Write "H.," 61, Richmond Park Road, S.W. 14.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—To be LET, from December, 1932, or for season 1933, DRUIMAVUIC HOUSE, Creagan. Excellent sport, including stags, over 4,000 acres; good sea-trout fishing and some salmon. Mansion House fully and comfortably furnished, with electric light and modern equipment throughout.—Apply Mrs. MCNEILL, Druimavui, Creagan, Argyll.

Telephone:
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BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND WINCHESTER HANTS—FAVoured PART

INTERESTING PERIOD HOUSE OF GREAT ANTIQUITY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.



Independent hot water system.

Abundant pure water supply.

Excellent drainage system.

Fine old beams and rafters, original tile floors and fireplaces.

Restored and modernised; gravel soil, south aspect, 300ft. above sea level; oak beams and panelling, XVIIth century partition, old open brick fireplaces and quaint firebacks.

Hall, four reception, nine bed, three bath, modern offices.

Garage for three, stabling and cottage might be had.

Electric light, central heating.

Maple floors.

Lounge, drawing room, morning room, dining room, offices.

Above, approached by oak staircase with old balusters, are eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, boxrooms.

Stable block.

Company's water, private electricity plant.

Excellent garage and stabling accommodation.

Modern farmbuildings.

EIGHT COTTAGES.

THE GARDENS

provide an exceptionally pleasant prospect. Terrace with loggias facing west, water garden, two tennis courts, rose gardens, old walling, herbaceous borders, lawns and stone paths, orchard and kitchen garden.

FOR SALE WITH 10 OR 170 ACRES

RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

Views and full particulars from the Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS OF SINGULAR CHARM

provide a protective setting and pleasing views. LOGGIA OR SUN PARLOUR, lawns and herbaceous borders, semi-wild bulb garden. FINE OLD WALLED GARDEN, PARK-LIKE WELL-TIMBERED PASTURE and water meadow bounded by stream:

IN ALL ABOUT SIX ACRES

FIRST-RATE HUNTING, SHOOTING AND FISHING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

Inspected and recommended.—Illustrated particulars, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WHERE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MEETS HERTFORDSHIRE

20 MILES BY ROAD FROM TOWN: 500FT. UP, GRAVEL SOIL; beautifully wooded neighbourhood immortalised by WILLIAM PENN and the poet MILTON.

SUCCESSFULLY REPRODUCED RED-BRICK HOUSE, with atmosphere redolent of the Queen Anne period fitted with XXth century conveniences: private drive from quiet road, FOUR RECEPTION, TWELVE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; electric light, central heating, Coy's water; garages for two cars, two cottages, large barn; beautifully timbered grounds, terrace, tennis lawn, orchard, yew hedges, kitchen garden, ornamental pool with tea-house, pasture and woodland;

OVER 20 ACRES

Excellent golf at hand, REDUCED PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

OXSHOTT AND LEATHERHEAD

20 minutes' rail by electric services. Adjoining first-class golf. Beautifully wooded surroundings. Sand and gravel soil,

EXTREMELY PICTURESQUE HOUSE, built a few years ago in the old-fashioned style and resembling a period house. Splendid position, away from main roads; private approach. Three reception, billiard room, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms; Coy's electric light, water and gas, telephone, heating, modern drainage. Garage with two rooms over, outbuildings. Delightful pleasure grounds, fully stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, rose and rock gardens with pond, clipped yew hedges, wild garden: in all about

TWO ACRES

Moderate Price. Freehold. Highly recommended from personal knowledge.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF COURSE

Nineteen miles by road, 35 minutes' rail, six minutes from station. Magnificent position amidst pine woods.

FINELY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE of toned red brick on sand and gravel soil; carriage drive; first-class order throughout; every possible convenience; three reception, lounge, nine bedrooms, four bathrooms; Coy's electric light and power, central heating, Coy's water and gas, telephone, main drainage, domestic hot water. Garage for two cars; flat for gardener. Beautiful gardens a feature; extensively timbered; tennis and ornamental lawns, yew hedges, rose-covered pergola, rhododendrons, rock garden, woodland, well-stocked kitchen garden with yew and box hedges; in all about

FIVE ACRES

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. REASONABLE PRICE ASKED. ONLY WANT SEEING. Highly recommended personally.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SURREY AND KENT BORDER. IN A FINE POSITION AN ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

FIVE MILES FROM STATION. 30 MINUTES BY EXPRESS TRAINS. 500FT. UP, WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS.



Electric light, new water supply, central heating.

THE GARDENS have an individuality and charm befitting the Period atmosphere, with moat and other features; flower and rose gardens, tennis lawns, fruit and vegetable garden.

HARD TENNIS COURT; SIX COTTAGES, MODEL HOMEFARM and 485 ACRES if desired.

Recommended as an unique Property.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

24 MILES OUT. 45 MINUTES' RAIL. FINE XVITH CENTURY HOUSE

FACING SOUTH AND WEST; RESTORED AND MODERNISED; COMPACT AND EASILY WORKED.

Half timbered gables, old tile roof, tall chimneys, weather tiling, leaded windows.

Fine old beams and rafters, original tile floors and fireplaces.

Maple floors.

Lounge, drawing room, morning room, dining room, offices.

Above, approached by oak staircase with old balusters, are eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, boxrooms.

Stable block.

Company's water, private electricity plant.

EXCELLENT GARAGE AND STABLING ACCOMMODATION.

EIGHT COTTAGES.



THE GARDENS

provide an exceptionally pleasant prospect. Terrace with loggias facing west, water garden, two tennis courts, rose gardens, old walling, herbaceous borders, lawns and stone paths, orchard and kitchen garden.

FOR SALE WITH 10 OR 170 ACRES

RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

Views and full particulars from the Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

OLD-WORLD KENT

Close to main line station. Direct route from London to the coast and old market town. Peaceful surroundings.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE of red brick, having the appearance of an old Georgian House. Fine high position in its own grounds, carriage drive with lodge; beautiful rural atmosphere; three reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light, main water, modern drainage, telephone; stabling and garage. Pretty gardens, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden and viney, woodland and pasture; in all over

40 ACRES

Moderate Price.

Hunting and golf. A restful Retreat.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

A FEW MILES FROM SEVENOAKS

AT THE FOOT OF THE HILLS AND THE ANCIENT PILGRIMS' WAY.

CHARMING OLD XVITH CENTURY HOUSE; many period characteristics: modern conveniences with the original atmosphere. Latticed dormer windows, oak beams and inglenooks, half-timbering, beautifully preserved, old tiled roof and picturesque chimneys; fine position on high ground. Two reception, five bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light, modern drainage. Garage and outbuildings. Charming gardens, lawns and matured trees, thriving orchard of over five acres, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and produce which shows a profit of £150 per annum; in all about

SIX ACRES

Reduced Price, or to let on lease.

Easy access of good golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST

FIRST-CLASS GOLF. Sand soil. 300ft. above sea level.

HISTORICAL ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, a very beautiful example, dating from 1550. Original characteristics. Fine old oak. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. Modern conveniences installed. THREE RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; Company's gas and water, private electric light, modern drainage and telephone; stabling, garages, home farm-buildings, two cottages; delightful gardens, tennis lawn, ornamental water, kitchen and fruit gardens, rich grass, arable, orchard and woodland;

OVER 70 ACRES

(or less, if desired). Very low price.—CURTIS & HENSON.

IN A FINE SITUATION 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

ASHDOWN FOREST—FACING SOUTH

TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM DRY SANDY SOIL.

Approached by carriage drive; every modern convenience, perfect order throughout, luxuriously fitted

Lounge hall, five reception, fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms. Radiators and water in bedrooms, central heating, electric light, Coy's water and gas, oak paneling, parquet floors, main drainage.

Heated garage, laundry.



THREE OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT COTTAGES of most picturesque elevation, suitable for conversion into a secondary residence if required. The gardens and grounds are some of the most beautiful in the district, formal gardens with stream, sunk rose and water garden, Italian garden, yew hedges, rock and heath gardens, herbaceous borders, croquet and tennis lawns, EN TOUT CAS COURT, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; IN ALL ABOUT THIRTEEN ACRES. Highly recommended. Series of views.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

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WILSON & CO.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines).

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE SIR GILBERT GARNSEY:

BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX PROPERTY NEAR THE ASHDOWN FOREST

LOVELY SITUATION 30 MILES FROM LONDON; HIGH UP ON SANDSTONE WITH GRAND PANORAMIC VIEWS.



SUPERBLY APPOINTED HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER.

SEATED WITHIN ITS OWN ESTATE OF 350 ACRES, SURROUNDED BY GRAND OLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMBERED PARK
Fifteen bedrooms. Seven luxurious bathrooms. Magnificent hall.

Electric passenger lift.

Billiard room and suite of reception rooms.
Central heating, Company's water and electric light.

VERY CHOICE PANELLING AND FIREPLACES.

GARDENS OF SINGULAR CHARM, WITH HARD TENNIS COURT AND BATHING POOL. ORNAMENTAL LAKE
Stabling and garages. Two entrance lodges, and adequate cottages.

Home farm (Let off).

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN RECENTLY SPENT, AND THE WHOLE PLACE IS NOW IN MOST WONDERFUL ORDER.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, OR MIGHT BE SOLD

Solicitors, Messrs. SIMMONS & SIMMONS, 1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Full particulars with illustrations from the Sole Agents,

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14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX & SURREY BORDERS

Amidst glorious unspoiled country, 600ft. above sea level.



SOUTH FRONT FROM EAST LAWN.

South aspect. With magnificent panoramic views to the South Downs.

A WELL-DESIGNED AND PERFECTLY BUILT MODERN HOUSE.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, five tiled bathrooms, hall, four good reception rooms, compact domestic offices. Main electric light and power, gas available, central heating throughout, independent hot water. In perfect order, and ready to step into.

Garages, stabling, three cottages. Hard tennis court. DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, absolutely secluded, surrounded by enclosures of pasture and woodland; ABOUT 35 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Sole Agents, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

SURREY

BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED PART OF THE COUNTY.



40 miles from London; away from main roads.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE.

Six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three good reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Large garage and two cottages; charming gardens and grounds; a 40ft. swimming pool. About FIVE ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £5,500.

Agents, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

In a favourite part of West Sussex. Convenient for London and the Coast.



In lovely unspoilt country between Horsham and Cranleigh. Horsham stone roof, exposed oak beams, old oak paneling. Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, galleried lounge hall, three reception rooms; fine old barn converted as a playroom, garages, stabling, lodge. Electric light, Company's water, central heating, lavatory basins in best bedrooms.

ENCHANTING OLD-WORLD GARDENS, paved terrace, yew hedges, sunk rose garden, hard tennis court, pasture and woodland; the whole amounting to

ABOUT 120 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. The whole Property is in perfect order. Personally inspected and strongly recommended.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
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140, HIGH ST., OXFORD.
AND CHIPPING NORTON.

AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £1,250. SUNNYFIELDS, HIGH GARRETT

NEAR BRAintree, ESSEX.
Three miles from Braintree, twelve miles Chelmsford (motor bus services to both centres).



240 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL: south-west aspect.—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, amid rural surroundings; four sitting rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. COMPANY'S WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE, INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. Stabling for eight horses, with man's rooms, two garages (one with pit), laundry (or cottage). Lovely timbered grounds, with tennis lawn of about TWO ACRES. (Pair of picturesque old cottages and extra land can be had). For SALE Privately or by AUCTION, at the Braintree and Bocking Institute, Braintree, on Wednesday, December 14th, 1932, at 2 p.m.—Illustrated particulars with plan may be had from the Solicitors, Messrs. JACKSON & JACKSON, 40, Bank Street, Sheffield. Auctioneers, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Few miles from Hatfield.

TO LET. Unfurnished, without premium, for term of years, a charming RESIDENCE, situated in beautiful rural spot, only fifteen miles from London and away from all motor traffic; three sitting rooms, billiards room, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light and central heating, main water; stabling and garage, two cottages. Lovely old gardens with plenty of shady trees and large meadow. ELEVEN ACRES in all (more land can be rented). RENT £200 PER ANNUM, or near offer.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 12,313.)

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, MAGNIFICENTLY BUILT AND WELL-PLANNED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in a small park, 400ft. above sea level; south aspect; panoramic views; two miles eighteen-hole golf course, about 30 miles from London. Three sitting rooms, six bedrooms (lavatory basins), two bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. COMPANY'S WATER.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. COTTAGE.

ABOUT TEN ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 12,445.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE



MAGNIFICENT SITUATION, 350ft. above sea level, lovely views, excellent social district.—This excellent stone-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing large square hall, three sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms; electric light available. Entrance lodge; stabling and garage; hard tennis court, and paddock.

SEVEN ACRES IN ALL. PRICE £2,500.
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Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weso,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

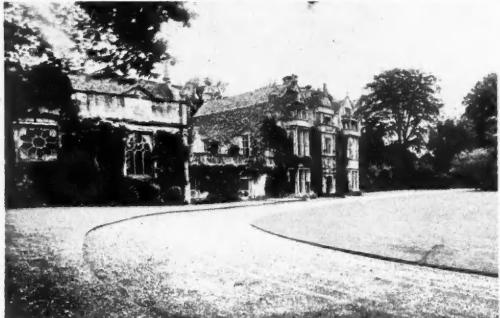
Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE E. J. HORNIMAN, ESQ.

BURFORD PRIORY, OXFORDSHIRE

THIS HISTORIC SPECIMEN OF BEAUTIFUL ARCHITECTURE.

Situated adjoining the quaint old Cotswold village of Burford, five miles from Shipton Station, seventeen from Oxford and 73 from London.



Accommodation : The large hall, inner hall, study, dining room, music room, south loggia, fitted lavatory; excellent offices. Adjoining is the chapel (not repaired). Above are the large drawing room, formerly the picture gallery, boudoir and nineteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, etc. Also secondary early Georgian House,

"THE OLD RECTORY."

Ten bedrooms, bathroom, hall, three reception rooms, offices.

Company's electric light and water, main drainage, telephone, central heating (Thermostatic oil system), water softeners.

Hunting with the Heythrop and V.W.H. Trout fishing in the River Windrush.



Surrounded by lovely old gardens and woodlands, the Property is in complete order, having had the benefit of skilled attention and loving care for many years : large garage, five cottages ; wonderful terraced gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, croquet lawn and woodlands ; in all about

SIXTEEN ACRES

WHILST EXTRA SHOOTING AND FISHING ARE RENTED.

TO BE SOLD.

Solicitors, MESSRS. WOODCOCK, RYLAND & PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Full particulars of the SOLE AGENTS, who are now preparing illustrated particulars, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE LORD WARRINGTON OF CLYFFE.

CLYFFE HALL, MARKET LAVINGTON, NEAR DEVIZES

In a beautiful, diversified and unspoilt district between Salisbury, Bath and Marlborough.

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

on a south-west slope, 500ft. up, between two quiet villages ; on a rich sandy loam on greensand formation ; panelled hall, billiard and four reception rooms, sixteen bed and two dressing rooms, three bathrooms, excellent offices, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING,
MODERN DRAINAGE,
AMPLE WATER.

Delightful old-world and shaded gardens laid out by a well-known landscape gardener, the lawns descend to a stream passing over a series of waterfalls to the lake, environed by shrubs, withy and bamboos.



Formal and rose gardens, shrubbery walks, etc., kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, etc., park-like grasslands studded with old oak and other trees.

STABLING, GARAGE, THREE
COTTAGES, FARMERY.

HUNTING with Avon Vale, South and West Wilts and Tedworth.

GOLF AND ROUGH SHOOTING
AVAILABLE.

The ESTATE is for SALE and comprises
61 ACRES.

Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN
D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1
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MESSRS. RAWLENCE & SQUARY, Salisbury.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE

Station 500 yards ; Hereford fourteen miles.

EXCELLENT SPORTING DISTRICT.

PERFECT XIVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE



400ft. up on light soil, commanding glorious views. Three reception, six bed, two dressing and two bathrooms ; stabling, two garages, cottage.

Company's electric light, good water, modern drainage, central heating.

The Property is intersected by a stream and extends in all to

OVER SIXTEEN ACRES.
EXCELLENT FISHING AVAILABLE IN THE RIVER WYE
HUNTING.

GOLF.

PRICE £3,600.

Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.) (72,709.)

1½ HOURS BY EXPRESS TO JUNCTION

Half mile from station.

THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD STONE HOUSE

IN BELVOIR
COUNTRY.

Charming gardens.

Fourteen bed, two bathrooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms ; hunting stabling for twelve, three cottages.

Electric light, central heating, telephone, ample water.

FREEHOLD.



ELEVEN ACRES.

A FARM ADJOINING MIGHT BE PURCHASED.

PRICE £5,500.

If not SOLD, will be offered by AUCTION later.

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V.W.H. (CRICKLADE KENNELS TWO MILES)

Kemble six miles. Swindon ten miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED
HUNTING BOX

OR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY EN-
LARGED FROM AN OLD FARMHOUSE.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOUR PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,
TWO SERVANTS' BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM.

MODERN DRAINAGE, GOOD WATER
SUPPLY.

ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING.

Garage. Excellent hunter stabling.

GARDEN AND PADDocks

Extending to

40½ ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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SURREY. HIGH GROUND. SANDY SOIL

35 MINUTES' EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE.
GLORIOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS.



TO BE SOLD.

Beautifully appointed and conveniently-planned RESIDENCE, in perfect order, containing eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, four panelled reception rooms, excellent offices ; main electric light, central heating, Co.'s water and gas, main drainage ; hot and cold water in bedrooms ; two garages, first-rate cottage.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS, PADDOCK ;
in all about

TWELVE ACRES.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection by Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, as above.

BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND THE COAST

ON HIGH GROUND. WELL SHELTERED AND WITH PRETTY OUTLOOK.



£4,250 WITH 29 ACRES (24 ACRES MORE AVAILABLE).

An exceedingly well-appointed RESIDENCE, the subject of a large expenditure in installations of central heating and electric lighting throughout, h. and c. water in bedrooms, etc., and containing eight bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, delightful lounge, dining, drawing and ante rooms, capital offices. Charmingly displayed GROUNDS, AVENUE DRIVE, FIRST-RATE GARAGE, and THREE GOOD COTTAGES.

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GREATEST BARGAIN IN EASTERN COUNTIES



CAMBRIDGE.

A BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER HOME,

perfectly appointed, decorations under supervision of Guy W. Dawber, Esq.

Three reception rooms, five principal bedrooms and maids' rooms, all with h. and c. supply and hand basins, three bathrooms

CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT.

SMALL GARDENER'S LODGE. Double garage.

CHARMING GARDEN.

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MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century),
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ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN
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WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

TO BE SOLD. IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS
THE ABOVE DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT
COTSWOLD RESIDENCE in beautiful surroundings,
nine miles from Cheltenham and nine miles from Cirencester,
two reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms,
central heating, electric light ; good garages and outbuildings,
224 ACRES of pasture. Excellent sporting. Price £3,000,
or near offer.

DANIEL WATNEY & SON,

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Within one mile of Bushey (L.M.S.) Station ; only fourteen miles from Marble Arch.

WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE, comprising
thirteen principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall and suite of four reception rooms and offices.

Ample garages and stabling. Two lodges.
All services from main.

To be SOLD, with about FIFTEEN ACRES of beautiful gardens, park and belt of woodland.

PRICE £12,000.

Additional land up to about 417 acres in all, and including two good farms, may be purchased if desired.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

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Business Established over 100 years.

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Selected Lists of Country Houses and Estates in the West of England and Wales sent on receipt of requirements.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE £2,500.

GLoucestershire.—MANOR HOUSE in a small old-world town of charm, in grounds of about FIVE ACRES. Large hall, four reception rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms ; five-roomed building adjoining. Beautiful surroundings.—W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (16,483.)

JUST IN THE MARKET.

SOMERSET.—For SALE, a most attractive small RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 400-500 acres, with a choice old House, high up in beautifully timbered grounds, in an unspoilt district, with fine views. Large hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms ; gas, electric light available ; two farms of fertile land. Exceptionally good shooting. Hunting.—Strongly recommended by W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (18,602.)

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BARGAIN PRICE £2,250

WITH FOURTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Close to a residential village in Somerset. Hall, three reception, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms ; Co.'s water ; garage, stabling ; tennis court, paddock and orchard plantation. Hunting with three packs. Shooting and fishing available.—W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., Bristol. (18,606.)

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HOUSES IN DISTRICTS CHICHESTER, MID-HURST, PETWORTH, ARUNDEL, HORSHAM, HAYWARDS HEATH, LEWES, ASHDOWN FOREST, WADHURST, TICEHURST, BATTLE, RYE, Hastings, EASTBOURNE, BRIGHTON, ETC., ETC.

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SUSSEX PROPERTY SPECIALISTS,
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UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS LAID OUT BY MASTER CRAFTSMAN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing 350ft. up in gorgeous country, with golf and hunting. Large hall, fine drawing and dining rooms, parquet floors, panelled walls and ceiling. Eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three baths, offices. Main water, drainage, electric light. Heated garage, stable. TWO CAPITAL COTTAGES. Nine-and-a-half acres. £4,750.—Ross and Dennis, Sussex Property Specialists, as above.

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CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE, old open fireplaces, oak beams and rafters, standing in woodland of nearly 50 acres. Large hall, three fine reception rooms, five good bedrooms, modern bathroom, good offices ; gas, water, drainage ; garage and stable ; inexpensive but charming gardens. Low price.—Ross and Dennis, Sussex Property Specialists, as above.

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CAREFULLY MODERNISED WITH FAITHFUL PRESERVATIONS.

DATING BACK 300 TO 400 YEARS.—RESIDENCE with attractive and interesting. Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, etc., offices ; main services ; garage, stables, COTTAGE, two rooms. This showplace with Tudor fireplaces, paneling, etc., is within an hour of London, and is offered at a much reduced price.—Ross and Dennis, Sussex Property Specialists, as above.

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ALL ROOMS FACE SOUTH.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE (non-basement) under Beachy Head in quiet locality with every refinement. Three good reception rooms, fine sun porch, seven bedrooms, dressing room, domestic offices for minimum upkeep. Central heating and fitted basins. Garage. Owner will accept LOW PRICE. Recommended.—Ross and Dennis, Sussex Property Specialists, as above.

GEORGIAN

OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE BARGAIN.

SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in excellent condition, in secluded position near old village, ten miles from sea. Hall, three reception, six good bedrooms, modern bathroom, w.c.'s, offices ; gas, drainage, water ; garage and outbuildings ; attractive gardens and timbered grounds. Two-and-a-half acres. Only £2,000.—Ross and Dennis, Sussex Property Specialists, as above.

Kens. 1490.

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"Estate c/o Harrods, London."

Two miles exclusive salmon and sea trout fishing in the River Eden.

CUMBERLAND
WITHIN EASY REACH OF CARLISLE.

Three reception, seven bedrooms (five with lavatory basins, h. and c.), two bathrooms, offices, etc.; electric light, central heating, independent hot water supply, Co.'s water, modern drainage; garage (five cars), useful outbuildings, lodge.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden, fruit trees; in all about SEVEN ACRES.

ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION.

NEW FOREST

Secluded but not remote, commanding delightful views of Avon Valley extending to Poole and Christchurch.



ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCE. Three reception, six bed, bathroom, four rooms and bath for gardener; Co.'s water, also wells, electric light.

GARAGE FOR TWO.

Gardens that have been owner's hobby, bowling green, lawns, hard tennis court, kitchen garden and paddock; in all nearly FIVE ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

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ONLY £150 PER ANNUM.

HANTS AND WILTS BORDERS

Handy for Tidworth, Salisbury and Winchester.



CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE on gravel soil amidst delightful rural surroundings, in a first-rate sporting district; good hall, three reception, six bed, bath, ample offices; electric light, central heating, modern drainage; stabling, two garages, gardener's cottage; beautifully matured grounds, including fine kitchen garden, tennis lawn, shrubbery, paddock;

IN ALL FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Recommended with full confidence by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

LEATHERHEAD—FREEHOLD £3,250

Delightful situation, on high ground, beautiful views. BUILT BY AN ARCHITECT.



WELL-APPOINTED, LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, in first-class order; three reception, loggia, five bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MODERN CONVENiences, GARAGE, ONE ACRE.

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BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

MODERNIZED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, on two floors. In first-class order, and up to date in every way. Entrance hall, sun room, three reception, five bed-dressing rooms, bathroom; complete central heating, wired for electric light, constant hot water. BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, space for tennis court; in all about FOUR ACRES.

Good garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.

FREEHOLD, £2,500.

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GODSTONE AND EAST GRINSTEAD

ONLY £2,400 WITH ABOUT TEN ACRES

Amidst rural surroundings, with very pleasant views.



CHARMING COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE. Hall, dining and drawing rooms, four bed, bathroom; modern drainage; brick-built garage.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS with tennis lawn, flower beds, kitchen garden, meadowland.

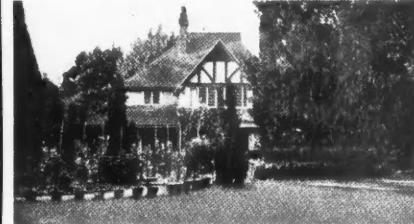
GOLF.

HUNTING.

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REALLY OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
A HERTS SHOW-PLACE

Unique position in unspoilt part of the county, within two-and-a-half miles of Hertford.



Three fine reception, six bed, bath, offices; electric light and gas, Co.'s water, main drainage; cottage, garage.

EXQUISITE GROUNDS, beautifully timbered, and affording perfect seclusion. TWO ACRES IN ALL.

FREEHOLD. SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

CROWBOROUGH DISTRICT

Quietly retired in the country, with excellent views of the South Downs.



PICTURESQUE SUSSEX COTTAGE with oak beams and open fireplaces; three reception, five bed, bathroom; Co.'s gas and water, partial central heating, constant hot water; garage; PRETTY OLD-WORLD GARDENS, together with field; in all about TWO ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,950.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

V.W.H. AND BEAUFORT HUNTS
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, HIGH UP, SOUTH ASPECT.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, on a southern slope of the Cotswolds, three miles from station, whence London is reached in one-and-a-half hours. Hall, three reception, seven principal and five secondary bed, two bath, offices; central heating, electric light (private plant), independent hot water supply; stabling for seven, garage (two cars) with room over, cottage,

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS of about four acres, and about seventeen-and-a-half acres of pasture.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,750.

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ABSOLUTELY

UNSPOILT PART OF SURREY

Easy for Boxhill and Surrey beauty spots. Golf at Dorking and Betchworth.



AN IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOME, with matured gardens and grounds. Three reception, seven bed and dressing, offices, two bathrooms; modern drainage, electric light; two garages, garden room. Tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard.

HUNTING WITH THE SURREY UNION.

LOW PRICE, FREEHOLD.

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NEWLANDS CORNER DISTRICT

EXCELLENT ORDER, PICKED POSITION.



ARCHITECT-BUILT RESIDENCE (one mile station, close to bus route and shops).—Two reception, balcony, four bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices; electric light and heating, Co.'s water, central heating throughout; two garages, outbuildings; fully stocked and matured; garden of about THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,500.

RENT, UNFURNISHED, £160 PER ANNUM ON LEASE.

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STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

ADJOINING

FAMOUS SURREY GOLF COURSE



MODERN HOUSE, built on labour-saving lines to the designs of a London architect, and thoroughly up to date; three reception (with parquet floors), tiled lavatory, seven bed and two bathrooms; Co.'s water, electric light and power, main drainage, central heating, telephone.

TWO ACRES OF GROUND, partly developed.

Large brick-built garage for two cars.

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£160 PER ANNUM.

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A REALLY DELIGHTFUL OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE
UPON WHICH THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SPENT.
Beautifully placed with magnificent views of the South Downs.
WEALTH OF PERIOD FEATURES.
Three reception, seven bed, two bathrooms, offices,
ELECTRIC LIGHT,
CENTRAL HEATING,
GARAGE AND STABLING.
Garden and orchard.
TWO COTTAGES AND UP TO 20 ACRES PASTURE AVAILABLE.
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REIGATE

ON REIGATE HEATH

IMMUNE FROM TRAFFIC ANNOYANCES AND UNASSAILABLE BY BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS.



THIS DELIGHTFUL
COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Nine bedrooms, two dressing rooms, three bathrooms, billiards room, four reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

Excellent stabling and garage premises, with Cottage and Chauffeur's flat.

QUAINT OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE, WITH SIX OR EIGHT ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

FREEHOLD AT MODERATE PRICE.

Particulars from the Owner's Sole Agents, MOSELY, CARD & CO., as above.



BETCHWORTH, SURREY

Adjoining the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.
THIS PICTURESQUE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, amidst glorious unspoiled scenery; six bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, three reception; two garages, garden house and outbuildings.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF TWO ACRES. Electricity.
ONLY £3,750, FREEHOLD.
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STATION ROAD EAST,
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F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I. AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS.

125, HIGH STREET,
SEVENOAKS.
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WONDERFUL POSITION, ON A SURREY COMMON.
Only one mile main line station.

CHARMING TUDOR REPLICA

with one acre of garden.

SIX BEDROOMS,
TWO RECEPTION ROOMS,
LOUNGE HALL,
Compact offices.

ONLY £2,950, FREEHOLD.
Confidently recommended.

Only 50 minutes south of Town.
ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Six bedrooms, Two bathrooms,
Three reception rooms, Offices,
TWO ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
Double garage and buildings.

NOW ONLY £2,500, FREEHOLD
A genuine bargain.

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES
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AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
JUST AFTER THE WAR THIS PROPERTY WAS SOLD FOR £6,000.

ADJOINING A SURREY COMMON.

Seventeen miles London; lovely woodland setting.



tiled bathrooms; main electricity, gas and water; garage; tennis court, charming gardens, woodland, orchard, and small paddock.

FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

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Near Bourton-on-the-Water and Stow.

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20 MIXED FARMS, equipped with houses, buildings and 70 cottages.

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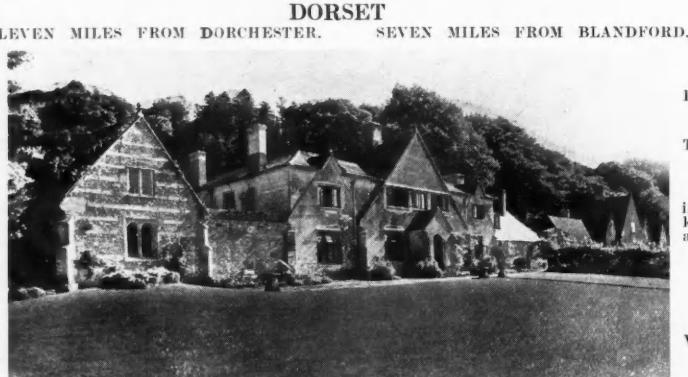
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STABLING AND GARAGES,
Main water. Electricity available.

WELL-MATURED AND SECLUDED GROUNDS, including walled kitchen garden, lawns, paddock, the whole extending to an area of about

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ON THE OUTSKIRTS of lovely little Town.— Soundly built of mellowed brick. Fine oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, seven bed, bath; Co.'s water and electricity, main drainage; splendid stabling, garage; OLD gardens, tennis court, orchard, meadows; boating, fishing, hunting.

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Convenient for bus routes, station, golf courses, hunting. 400ft. up.



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One mile Brockenhurst Station. Golf and hunting. Adjoining open forest, away from main road.



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Blocks reproducing photographs of properties can be made at a charge of 11d. per square inch, with a minimum charge of 12/10.

For further particulars apply Advertisement Department, "Country Life," II, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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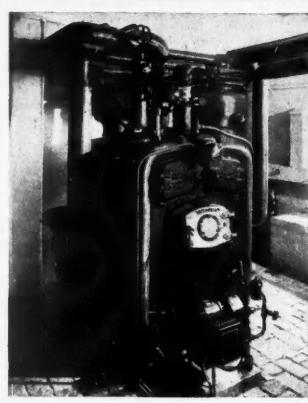
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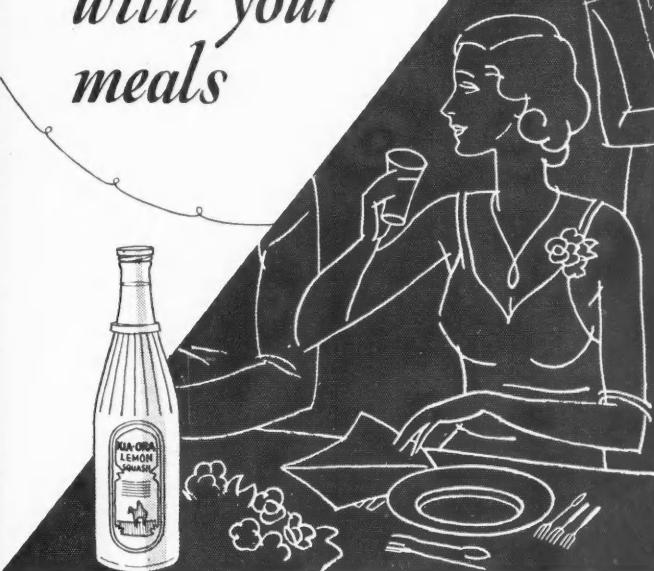
Cheviot writes in the "Field": "Here is a book for which I have been waiting for months... a contribution to the study of the life-history of partridges, which no student of the birds' habits and the needs of a shooting estate can afford to do without... a remarkable book."

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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools, no solids, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

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RATS.—All interested in the destruction of these pests should write to GUEST and SONS, Hawkhurst, Kent. A complete and lasting extermination guaranteed. Estimates free. Distance no object.

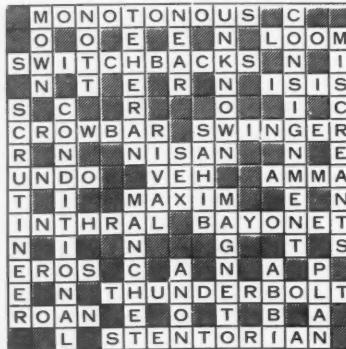
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SOLUTION to No. 145.
The clues for this appeared in November 5th issue.



ACROSS.

1. To fall among these may have irritating results (two words).
9. Vexious.
10. Newspapers strive to be this at all costs.
11. You may do this to some things to make them this.
12. Mettlesome.
13. An abbreviated American is on his head.
16. "Gaul ran" (anagr.).
17. Indispensable to the budding Greek scholar.
18. Whereat many a pirate's victim met his end.
21. This substance from an acacia sounds rather like a sneeze.
23. Reverse a melody.
24. Raucous sound heard sometimes at night.
25. One name of Nelson's favourite.
28. This is a bit left over.
29. The word needed for 21 across may be called this.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
(continued).

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A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 147, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." and must reach this office not later than first post on the morning of Thursday, November 24th, 1932.

The winner of Crossword No. 145 is The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of St. Andrews, Castlebrae, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

30. This should speed up your correspondence (two words).
- DOWN.
1. Sherlock's parish church (two words).
 2. Dark liquid and a fish combine in a suggestion.
 3. A place of confinement.
 4. Comparatively hard up.
 5. This is never sharp nor flat either.
 6. A poet may suggest this small shark.
 7. Concise.
 8. Victorian tenors frequently sang of this lady in their lane (four words).
 14. All this indicated the end of a raid in the War.
 15. Theatres have many of these.
 19. Precedes cattle branding (two words).
 20. Passed at the meeting.
 21. A revel.
 22. Calculate.
 26. A simple pool.
 27. A month on the Rhine.

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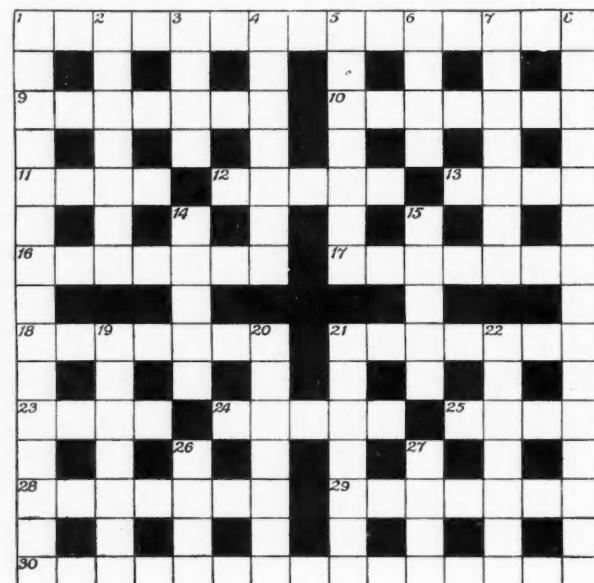
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**NEWMARKET DECEMBER SALES**

MESSRS TATTERSALL will SELL by AUCTION at Knightsbridge, London, on Tuesday, December 6th, 1932, the property of Sir Hugo Hirst, Bart.

AS A STALLION.

DIOLITE, bay horse (1927). Winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and £17,066 in stakes. At two years he won the Coventry Stakes, Ascot, £2,340; the Molecomb Stakes, Goodwood, £2,030; the Spring Two Year Old Stakes, Newmarket, £1,089; and headed the Two Year Old Handicap 1929. At three years he won the Two Thousand Guineas, £9,947, beating Blenheim (Derby), Singapore (St. Leger), etc.; third in the Derby to Blenheim and Head, third in Fernhill Stakes, Ascot, to Stingo; sixth in St. Leger, and fourth to Ruston Pasha in Champion Stakes—his only starts that year. At four years he won the Grosvenor Cup, Liverpool, £830, and placed in good races including third in Victoria Cup (carrying 9st.); and at five years he won the Grosvenor Cup, Liverpool, £830, carrying top weight, by Diophon (winner of £23,150 including the Two Thousand Guineas, and sire of good winners) out of Needle Rock (never ran); dam of Two Thousand Guineas and £17,066; Pins and Needles—winner of Rufford Abbey Plate, etc.; and Lady Kroon, the dam of Koenigsmark II., winner of many races in France, and also a winner in U.S.A.) by Rock Sand out of Needlepoint (winner of the Robin Hood Plate, etc., and grandam of Plenna, winner abroad; half-sister to the winners Sally Slap and to Lacquer, dam of four winners) by Isinglass, out of Etui (half-sister to Bass Rock—£5,671 including the Lancashire Breeders Stakes; Rawal Pindi (£2,137 including Royal Standard Stakes; Gingal—£3,023; Indian Ink—winner and dam of many winners including Toplipsky, and also Inky Toy, the dam of Arto—£1,351. Daughter of Pindi, winner and dam of good winners and full-sister to Weir, the dam of many good winners). No. 4 family.

HORSE IN TRAINING.

COASTER, bay horse, (1926). Winner of over £3,000 in stakes. He dead-heated in the Ebor Handicap, York, £1,185; won the Wolverton Plate, Manchester; Victoria Spring Handicap, Lingfield; Visitors' Handicap, Newmarket; Waldegrave High-weight Handicap, Kempton; Somersetshire Handicap, Bath; and Belgrave Handicap, Chester, £713. Placed in Queen's Prize, Kempton (twice); Ebor Handicap, Caledonian Hunt Cup, etc., and ran fourth in North Derby, Ascot Gold Vase, Newbury Autumn Cup and Bibury Cup, by Planet (winner of £3,956, and sire of many winners) out of Dust (dam of the winners of over £13,000 in stakes, including Coaster, Happy Dust—late Wypo, and Dusty, also My First—winner of over £9,000 in Italy; and Floss—winner in India), by Littleton, out of Clayleaf (winner of races and dam of Cryptic—winner in Spain; etc., also grandam of Autumn Tints—winner of ten races value £2,539), by Minting out of Grasp (winner of thirteen races, and dam of winners including Clayleaf, Lady Harpy—£729; Graball—£1,251; and Grabbette—winner and dam of winners including King of Clubs—£3,893; and grandam of good winners). No. 6 family.

Will stand at Watts' Stables, Newmarket.

PROSPECTS of PEDIGREE STOCK**THE SMITHFIELD CLUB AND THE OTTAWA MEAT AGREEMENTS.**

At a meeting of the Council of the Smithfield Club on November 2nd, the much debated consequences of the Ottawa Agreements on meat production in this country were discussed. The Chairman (Lord Hastings) gave a full exposition of the effect of the Ottawa Agreements in regard to meat products, and made particular reference to the fact that the Ottawa Agreements did not include the Argentine. He also called attention to the imports of chilled meat (not frozen meat), which competes much more directly with British products than frozen meat. So long as the 100 per cent. quota from the Argentine prevailed, the producer of British meat would gain no advantage. On the other hand, with the limitation of imports from New Zealand and Australia, both the Argentine exporter and the British producer may benefit through an appreciation in price owing to the removal from the markets of the cheapest quality of frozen meat. It was obvious that the agreements could not be altered without the approval of the Dominions with whom they were made, and this country was bound quite inevitably by the agreements reached by its repre-

sentatives at Ottawa, and those agreements are bound to go through both Houses without amendment. It might be possible at a later stage to introduce legislation which would vary the agreements and probably produce a better situation for the British producer. The Chairman suggested that the Club—which quite properly takes the lead in all matters concerning the meat production in Great Britain—might voice its objections to the agreements, if it feels that it does object to them, and to ask for some greater consideration, or to accept the agreements as the best that could be obtained in the present condition of affairs. Mr. W. J. Cumbers expressed the opinion that meat quotas would not benefit the British farmer in any way, and suggested that a tariff on Argentine chilled lamb was the only way in which the British stock-breeder would be helped at all. The Chairman expressed his personal view that if Parliament reduced the quota from the Argentine, or put a tariff on Argentine exports of meat to this country, the Dominions would appreciate it. Unfortunately, the agreements reached were with the Dominions and not with the Argentine, and the matter would have to be transferred from the purview of the Ottawa Agreements to the Tariff Board.

Mr. S. Pulham asked whether, once a quota was passed by the Government, there was any possible chance of a tariff being added to it in connection with Argentine imports, and the reply was given that there was nothing to prevent a tariff being placed on the 100 per cent. quota, if Parliament so willed. Of course, they would all appreciate that a tariff must be imposed upon it to protect the British beef producer.

**JERSEY HEIFER PARITY**

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sentatives at Ottawa, and those agreements are bound to go through both Houses without amendment. It might be possible at a later stage to introduce legislation which would vary the agreements and probably produce a better situation for the British producer. The Chairman suggested that the Club—which quite properly takes the lead in all matters concerning the meat production in Great Britain—might voice its objections to the agreements, if it feels that it does object to them, and to ask for some greater consideration, or to accept the agreements as the best that could be obtained in the present condition of affairs. Mr. W. J. Cumbers expressed the opinion that meat quotas would not benefit the British farmer in any way, and suggested that a tariff on Argentine chilled lamb was the only way in which the British stock-breeder would be helped at all. The Chairman expressed his personal view that if Parliament reduced the quota from the Argentine, or put a tariff on Argentine exports of meat to this country, the Dominions would appreciate it. Unfortunately, the agreements reached were with the Dominions and not with the Argentine, and the matter would have to be transferred from the purview of the Ottawa Agreements to the Tariff Board.

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land in Great Britain suitable for nothing else but sheep farming.

The Chairman pointed out that the 10 per cent. tariff, as agreed with the Dominions to be placed upon foreign imports of meat, is a minimum tariff, and it would rest with the Tariff Board to raise the tariff whenever it felt the necessity to prevent dumping.

After further discussion the following resolutions were carried, and were ordered to be incorporated in a letter of protest, and copies sent to the Minister of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons:

1. "The Council of the Smithfield Club is of opinion that the prospective imports of frozen mutton and lamb agreed with the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand have been fixed at too high a figure to permit the British sheep farmer to compete successfully in his own market, and that, unless these imports are drastically restricted, the home production must in due course suffer elimination."

2. "The Council of the Smithfield Club desires to enter strong protest against the imports of chilled beef from the Argentine being permitted to remain at 100 per cent. of the imports recorded for the twelve months ended June, 1932, in view of the fact that, with reasonable encouragement, home production could without difficulty replace much beef now imported. The Council is of opinion that if the Argentine Quota is regarded as irreducible, a sufficiently high tariff must be imposed upon it to protect the British beef producer."

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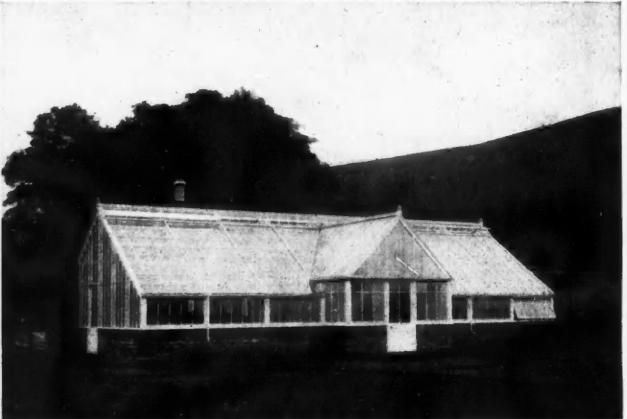
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VOL. LXXII.—No. 1870.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1932.

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WINSTON CHURCHILL, WITH HER FIANCÉ, MR. JOHN MILNER BAILEY

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Economy and Art

MANY of us, particularly those old enough to remember the high ideals of a generation ago, cannot help but resent the stark new forms that are making their appearance in every field of artistic production. We see pictures with what looks like scamped workmanship, buildings that consist largely of windows and with a minimum of ornament, furniture that aggressively denies any loving touch of the craftsman. The world of art, that has for so long constituted a refuge from the grim world of fact, may seem to have receded out of the reach of the present generation, or at least to have lessened its appeal. Many artists have, indeed, found—as Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith told his audience last week—that in the last two or three years the bottom has dropped out of their market, and if things continue as at present, it will soon be true of the artist-craftsman no less than of the poet that he can no longer live by his art. Up to the present, the chief function of the artist-craftsman has been that of a source of inspiration to industrial art, on which we have increasingly to rely for the supplying of our daily wants. For many years none but the very wealthy or very eccentric have dreamt of insisting that all their possessions should be hand-made, however lavishly they collected the finer products of the past as furnishings. For a time we have sought to perpetuate the old styles evolved by the craftsmen of the past by insisting that even machine-made things should look as if they were made by hand, and manufacturers have imitated the designs of contemporary artist-craftsmen. One can buy cretonnes that cunningly reproduce needlework, and oleographs something like oil paintings.

It may be that industry will, in a sense, be impoverished by the dying out of the artist-craftsman, and some branches of art be the poorer for the inability of artists to find purchasers for the grander and more highly finished of their works. The arts have long been a repository of superfluous wealth. But not even the most traditionally artistic of us would pretend that the sumptuousness of a gilded altarpiece or Georgian settee constituted the whole appeal of art. Economy at the present moment may appear to be the foe of art. But, as Sir Hubert said, certain phenomena suggest that beneath the surface appearance of hostility there may be an underlying harmony, or at least the notes out of which a harmony may be evolved. The colossal wastage of material wealth in the Great War, which we in England and America have only just begun to feel, has made the world a much starker and poorer place to live in ; while fresh impulses and mechanical developments have caused men and women to make different, in some ways larger, demands on life. They are domiciled more simply, but travel more luxuriously—indeed, more artistically. Unhappy as the world may be, there even seems less need, as well as less material ability, to sublimate intimations of happiness into works of art. Put prosaically, why insist on beautiful possessions when you can have a beautiful aeroplane and go to far-off places ? It is a heretical idea, and will bring its own disproof ; but it sums up the point of view of many who, in other days, would be the patrons of the fine arts.

The heresy, the fallaciousness, of this attitude lies in its materialism, for man does not live by bread alone, and the aesthetic impulse is a constant factor in human development. But it does contain the notes of that new harmony to which Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith referred. Much of the repression—economic, spiritual, and physical—which has produced the arts of the past has disappeared. It is possible to experience sensations actually that, even a few years ago, we had to rely on the imaginations of artists to create for us. The cinema, the radio, the aeroplane cannot but render the wings of a Raffaele or the voice of a Milton less essential to our content, though no less marvellous. No longer relegated to a "never never land," the aesthetic sense has begun to apply itself in new ways to the world of fact, with results that yet seem strange. Poverty and machinery, from being the enemies, are becoming the allies of the artist. The transition is not an easy one. There are obstacles in the way of the new alliance. Trades union regulations, for instance, render it almost impossible in some trades for an artist to be apprenticed in order to learn the technique of processes for which he aspires to design. But sufficient progress has already been made in the production of beautiful things by, and not in spite of, industrialism ; because of the need for economy, and not in spite of it, for the final issue to be assured. The victory of formlessness over form would signify the dissolution of civilisation itself, and civilisation, though in difficulties, is stronger to-day than in many more prosperous epochs. Ruskin said "Industry without art is brutality." His disciples made the mistake of trying to apply hand-conceived art to mechanical processes. How far we are succeeding in modifying aesthetics to the capacities of our machines will be seen in the Exhibition of Industrial Art next May.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is from a photograph of Miss Diana Churchill, taken at Chartwell, Westerham, her father's house, with her fiancé, Mr. John Milner Bailey. Miss Churchill is the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Winston and Mrs. Churchill, and Mr. Bailey the eldest son of Sir Abe Bailey, K.C.M.G.

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The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

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COUNTRY NOTES

ECONOMIC WAGES FOR LABOURERS

WHEN the Wages Act became operative, some seven years ago, nobody supposed that a minimum wage of thirty shillings was unreasonable for the agricultural labourer or was likely to become so. To-day a wage of 23s. 8d. has the purchasing power of 30s. in 1925, and, judged by the prices obtainable for farm produce, the earning capacity of the labourer has meanwhile been reduced from 30s. to about 18s. 6d. This means that the Wages Board rates are entirely uneconomic to-day, and that, although farmers have not the slightest desire to see their men on reduced wages, they are gradually being forced to economise by cutting their labour to the bare minimum, with the result that unemployment is increasing, more men are being thrown on the local rates daily, and all work on the farm that is not absolutely necessary is being neglected. One cannot help thinking that something might well be done on the lines suggested by Lord Cranworth last week to assist the farmer to employ the maximum amount of labour. Public funds would be far better used in making it possible for the labourer to do a decent day's work than in maintaining him in an idleness that is itself partly the result of the artificial level of wages.

QUOTAS AND TARIFFS

THE clash of opinion between those who advocate the proposed quota system for dealing with meat imports and those who still desire to see a full-fledged Protectionist system of tariffs could not be better illustrated than by the letters from Mr. Christopher Turnor and Lord Astor which appeared in the *Times* last week. Lord Astor's contention is that under a quota system "the whole of the £10,000,000 to £20,000,000 anticipated increase in the price of foreign meat sold to British consumers" will go to oversea meat producers. But as a rise of prices is only expected because the quantity of foreign meat sold to the British consumer will be cut down, it surely does not follow that the total sum paid for foreign meat to foreign importers will be any greater than before. The rise in prices, on the other hand, and the increased demand for British meat will directly benefit the British livestock farmer, who, as Mr. Turnor says, requires not only better prices, but, what he cannot get from a system of tariffs, a secured market for all his produce. This can only be obtained by an organised relation of imports to home production. There is also the time question to be considered, a matter of the utmost importance to the farmer. Tariffs cannot by themselves regulate the time of entry of imports so as to provide home produce with an economic market at the proper times of year. And, finally, since effective tariffs cannot be imposed on Empire produce, and the Empire producer is the British farmer's chief competitor, the question of tariffs becomes almost entirely academic.

G.W.R. MILK DISTRIBUTION

MILK churns are to be banished from Paddington, and at last it may be possible to sleep all the way to Penzance. But it is not only the traveller who should rejoice that the Great Western Railway is reorganising its methods of milk transport. One of the most formidable problems of modern farming is the reduction of distribution costs in milk, and the work to be undertaken by the G.W.R. should go a long way to make this practicable. The scheme is to erect three great distributing centres in the neighbourhood of Shepherd's Bush in co-operation with the three distributing companies that account for the 22 million gallons of milk carried to London annually by the G.W.R. Already one sees the huge 3,000-gallon milk tanks going about which each saves the handling of 300 10-gallon churns. These, mounted on lorry chassis, will be filled at the farms, lifted on to trucks at the railway sidings, then swung again on to lorry chassis in London for distribution to the sub-depots. Although it has been found (actually in America, though the figures, no doubt, apply here equally well) that a boy and pony-cart is the cheapest mode of house to house distribution, a motor van the most expensive, this new road-rail method should considerably reduce the difference between producer's and retail prices for milk.

"OUR HOST!"

Alas—the far days when security, quoted
In wheat by the bushel, and oats by the sack,
A flourishing country of yeomen denoted
With means and the leisure to hunt with "our Pack"!
Ah—those were the days, when the smiles of prosperity
Fostered broad acres a-ripple with corn,
When the sport of our fathers bequeathed to posterity
An eye for a horse, and an ear for the horn;
And the love of a hound, and the inborn tradition
To ride and abide by the rules of the game—
Take heart! For no countryside slides to perdition
With its horses and hounds and its men bred the same.
Still remote is the day of good sportsmanship slighted,
When empty the glass and forgotten the toast
Which with honours our forebears, and we, have delighted
To chorus, "Good hunting, friend Farmer—our Host!"

RANCHER.

A GRAND UNION OF OPERA

ONLY a short time ago the future of opera in this country seemed utterly blank. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and after so many years of abortive effort and futile wrangling most of us had despaired of ever seeing a constructive scheme put forward. Now, suddenly, when it was least expected, the situation is entirely changed, and it looks as though at last opera may be given the chance to flourish in a way it never has before. The Grand Union of interests, details of which have just been published, means that in future all the opera activities in the country will be controlled by a single organisation. It embraces not only the Covent Garden Syndicate, the Imperial League of Opera and the B.B.C., but also the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells, while negotiations are in progress for bringing in the Carl Rosa Company as well. The new organisation will be called the National Opera Council, and its 250 members will include the most distinguished amateurs of music, the actual business being conducted by a small working body. Funds will be administered by an enlarged board of the Covent Garden Syndicate, which will have at its disposal the B.B.C. subsidy, the subscriptions raised by the Council, and the funds of the Imperial League, which, it is understood, will shortly be released by the Court of Chancery. The scheme may not be the one to which members of the League contributed, but there will be few complaints, since it is something so much better, which will make possible the production of opera on a really worth-while scale. It is hardly necessary to add that Sir Thomas Beecham has been invited to act as "artistic director."

CLOTHES MOTHS

"THE Moath breedeth upon Cloth," says Bacon, "it delighteth to be about the Flame of a Candle." To those of us who are not entomologists these are the only

significant facts in the life history of the little insect which every year, between June and October, causes such a flutter and fluster in the household. The unwelcome depredator has just been accorded the distinction of a learned monograph in the series of pamphlets issued by the Natural History Museum : "Clothes Moths and House Moths, Their Life-history, Habits and Control." There are, it appears, two kinds of house moths and four kinds of clothes moths, of which *Tineola bisselliella* is the most nefarious in its activities in our chairs, curtains and wardrobes. Liking a warm temperature of about 70° Fahr., it opens the egg-laying season in June, and the little larvae hatch within seven to ten days. The feeding period depends on the richness of the cloth ; on an average it lasts about 300 days, so that by the time the moths make their appearance the damage is already done. The preventive measures recommended are, for the most part, the old-fashioned ones of laying out clothes in the sun, regular brushing, and the use of naphthalene and camphor. Naphthalene, however, is more effective than camphor, and neither will afford complete protection except in tightly closed trunks or boxes. Cold storage is the best method for protecting furs during the summer months, and many of the large stores now have facilities of this kind. Moths, like chickens, require an even temperature to hatch them, and the larvæ succumb quickly when subjected to any sudden changes.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES EXHIBITION

THOUGH the attitude of the uninitiated male to Women's Institutes is apt to be a little "up stage," as the saying goes, at least one was very much impressed by the Exhibition of Work which has just closed at the Horticultural Hall. It was worthy of the movement that, since its inception in 1915, has established a branch in almost every village, and must now be accounted one of the greatest forces working for the revitalising of country life. Though "community work" forms only one department of the National Federation's scope, what it is achieving in this department alone would justify its existence. For it is successfully naturalising country crafts that were on the verge of extinction—in some cases no doubt actually extinct—and at the same time developing new ones. At Vincent Square, for instance, a large section was devoted to a group of furnished rooms in which everything, from door hinges to mattresses, had been made by members. In all the components there was a marked absence of that misplaced decoration which has been the bane of rural industries. One was impressed by the genuine appreciation of structure and purpose. The most satisfactory exhibits were the lovely quilts, mostly from the north country, and an exhibit of smocks that reproduced some traditional local patterns. In such things as gloves, lace and embroidery, excellent if less spectacular work was shown. But in the designs for rugs and chair seats it is time that some fresher models were found.

UNDERGRADUATE GOLFERS

BOTH the University golf teams have been doing uncommonly well in their trial matches. Time was when they used to come down with rather heavy crashes against the strong London club sides ; but either the International players on those sides have got rather too old, or the undergraduates have ceased to be afraid of them. Addington produced, on paper, a tremendous side against Oxford on Saturday, and won the foursomes easily enough ; but it was a different matter in the singles, when only one of the first six Addington men could win his match, and the first three—Torrance, Lister Hartley and Brownlow—could muster but half a point between them. Their three young enemies—Moss, Dunnett and Pennink—covered themselves with glory, and the ultimate defeat of Oxford was better than are many victories. On the following day, at Beaconsfield, they did even better against a mixed team of amateurs and professionals, and their week-end must have delighted their captain. Cambridge were not quite so successful at Stoke Poges, but they too have done some good things, and their captain, K. T. Thomson, who, in leading the side, has the hardest row to hoe, has beaten some very strong adversaries. Altogether, it looks like being a good year for University golf.

THE DYNASTY OF MURRAY

THE book lately published on John Murray is interesting not merely as a record, in the words of its sub-title, "of a literary circle," but as an illustration of the many changes in the world since the third John Murray reigned. Modern publishers, for instance, must hear with, perhaps envious, astonishment that he was extremely prosperous though he banned both poetry and fiction. There were one or two exceptions to this rule, but Emily Lawless's *Hurries* was the first work of fiction published, and that not till 1889. It is hard to believe that any publisher could so thrive to-day on what might be called solid reading. Perhaps nothing in the book so powerfully suggests changes in thought as the story of the publication of *The Origin of Species*. John Murray paid Darwin the compliment of saying that he would accept the manuscript without reading it ; but, when it came, he was bewildered and took advice. He himself thought the whole theory as absurd as the contemplation of "a fruitful union between a poker and a rabbit," and it was, oddly enough, not a man of science, but a lawyer, Master George Pollock, who reassured him. Even so, he thought five hundred copies enough to print, and the *Quarterly*, after waiting six months to review it, did so with venomous ridicule. The subsequent sale must have been a most cheering rebuke to the book's publisher.

WHISPERS

This is the month of whispers—
The tiny lisp of the leaves,
The little murmur of swelling streams,
The rustle of lifted sheaves.
This is the month of whispers,
When Nature under her breath
Speaks with the voice of a mourner
That stands in the presence of Death.

This is the month of whispers—
The time of the tremble of wings
Where ring-doves stoop to the stubble
With a pale sun on their rings.
This is the month of whispers,
When green leaves learn from the gold
The sadness of autumn secrets
That are older than all things old.

For summer is lit with laughter
And spring is the season of song,
But the low mysterious whispers
To October days belong,
And the words that the oat fields murmur
And the words that the woods reply—
They are little less than a sorrow,
They are little more than a sigh.

WILL H. OGILVIE.

FRANCIS THOMPSON

IT seems almost impossible that twenty-five years should already have passed since Francis Thompson died ; twenty-five years that have seen the destruction of so much that is beautiful of form and mind. Great poets when we need them most are often to seek, and perhaps Thompson was not among the greatest. But he has written things which the greatest might envy, and has had a penetrating influence upon the minds both of his own and a later generation. Indeed, it has recently been said that, apart from Robert Bridges, nobody but Thompson of his period has "carried over" from the earlier to the post-War generation. This is hardly true, for the love of Housman's *Shropshire Lad* abides among the young and, if one can prophesy, will long do so. Thompson appeals to a very different side of human nature, the ecstatic and mystical, of which Housman has no comprehension. To the "timeless grave" of man, Housman would bring—

from hill and stream and plain
Whatever will not flower again
To give him comfort : he and those
Shall bide eternal bedfellows.

Francis Thompson has a very different message. He would bid us—

Hark to the *Jubilate* of the bird
For them that found the dying way to life !

and to-day we certainly need the message of the saint rather than that of the stoic.

THE VON AUSPITZ COLLECTION

VISITORS to recent winter exhibitions at Burlington House will remember the name of the Viennese collector Stephan von Auspitz as the lender of several fine paintings. Now the bulk of his collection is for sale, and has been brought to London to be exhibited at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery. It contains one outstanding masterpiece, and a number of extremely interesting pictures of various schools and periods.

The masterpiece, which entirely dominates the small exhibition, is El Greco's portrait of Saint Aloysius Gonzaga. It belongs to the period of intense religious fervour, which produced the "Burial of Count Orgaz," and represents a phase of El Greco's art not easy to find outside Spain. Aloysius of Gonzaga began life as a page at the Court of Madrid. In 1584 he entered the Jesuit order, and is, perhaps, represented here in the act of taking the oath. He died young, in 1591, and was afterwards canonised. The portrait reveals a burning zeal and earnestness in the pale face and glowing black



"PORTRAIT OF A LADY," BY LUCAS CRANACH

eyes, and, though it was probably painted during the sitter's life, there is something in the expression prophetic of early death. The colour scheme is dominated by the black eyes, hair and habit, set against a cold grey background, and contrasted by El Greco's characteristic carmines in the face and hands. The solemnity of the moment has been expressed with extraordinary intensity, chiefly by the raised hand pointing upwards, a motif frequently employed by the artist in his great religious compositions. A portrait in which the spirituality of the sitter is so forcibly brought out naturally makes all other paintings fade by its heightened vitality. They must be approached in another mood and appreciated for other reasons.

The early Flemish paintings form an interesting group in the exhibition, ranging, as they do, from Memlinc to the rather flamboyant Joos van Cleve. The portrait of an old lady by Memlinc is painted with quiet penetration and excellent ability, but it is a straightforward statement of fact, not an interpretation, like the El Greco. The little Crucifixion by Jan Prévost is more expressive, the piteous form of Christ raised high against the sky and the lamenting Virgin and St. John are painted with much feeling, and in the finest Flemish qualities of colour. The early Barend van Orley is interesting, revealing the strong influence of Roger van der Weyden. Evidently this little Virgin and Child was painted before



"PORTRAIT OF A BOY," BY EL GRECO



"PORTRAIT OF A LADY," MEMLINC



LANDSCAPE, BY BERNARDO BELLOTTO



"A SAINT," BY ERCOLE ROBERTI



"ST. AMBROSIUS," BY SIMON MARMION

Van Orley became acquainted with Italian art, or, at any rate, before he had learned to imitate the Italian manner.

Closely allied to the early Flemish painters is the northern French master Simon Marmion, whose little panel of St. Ambrosius is a work of exceptional quality. Very beautiful in execution, it differs from the early Flemish pictures in being a little less transparent in colour and decidedly more monumental in design.

Lucas Cranach's "Portrait of a Lady" represents the slightly later German school. It is unfortunate that the sitter has not been identified; she is a lady of great character, very unlike the conventional round-faced Cranach type, and must be a person of distinction to judge by her very rich dress and pearl-embroidered hat, and by the fine jewels she wears. Cranach was Court painter to the Elector of Saxony, and portrayed many of the leading Protestants of his day; but, though the picture was in the famous Kaufmann collection in Berlin, the personality of the sitter still remains a problem. Cranach's love of rounded forms has often been compared to Indian art, and he may actually have come into contact with Oriental traditions on his journey to the Holy Land.

The group of Italian primitives includes several predella panels, the most beautiful of which is the Deposition from the Cross by Benozzo Gozzoli. Though the scene is tragic, and the fading light in the sky, with sharply silhouetted figures against it, expresses the emotion, the colours, as usual in Benozzo's work, are gay, a charming combination of light and dark red, mauve and blue. It is surprising how some of the Italian masters could convey a feeling of largeness even in the small figures of their predella panels. The "St. Anthony Abbot," by Ercole Roberti, is a case in point. Less than ten inches high, the figure has all the sculpturesque qualities which the Ferrarese master learnt from Cossa, from Piero della Francesca, and from Mantegna. The panel probably formed part of a predella and may have

belonged to two other single figures, which were in the Benson collection, and two others in the Louvre. The "St. Anthony Abbot" comes from the Costabili collection in Ferrara. Ercole's master, Cossa, is represented in the collection by a fresco of the Virgin and Child. Cossa's works are so rare outside Ferrara that even a fragment like this is of great interest.

Another rare North Italian master in the collection is Vincenzo Foppa. The small picture of St. Sebastian must have been ordered, like Foppa's many other paintings of the same subject, during or after a visitation of the plague, St. Sebastian being regarded as a protector against the pestilence. In this picture the saint is represented as youthful, his wavy hair forming a golden radiance round his head, against a sky of particularly beautiful blue.

Among the later Italian paintings, the portrait of a "Blonde Woman in a White Dress," by Palma Vecchio, stands out by its unusual colouring and simplicity. It is unfinished, not having received the final glazings, by which a Venetian master gave richness and depth to his colour; but, in spite of this, it seems to have been appreciated by early collectors, for it figures in a picture by Teniers representing the picture gallery of the Archduke Leopold Willhelm, Governor of the Netherlands.

In addition to this, there is a Virgin and Child by Tintoretto, two oval decorations for the Palazzo Barbaro by Tiepolo, painted about 1753; and a very attractive view of "Schloss Sonnenblick in Pirna," by Bellotto. The precision with which every detail is worked out in this landscape does not destroy either the feeling of space or of light. The painting strikes one as altogether more sincere and attractive than the rather romantic "Ruins of the Castle of Egmont" by Jacob Ruisdael, which, together with a "Woman Bathing" by Nicholas Maes and a very early "Head of an Old Man" by Rembrandt, represent the Dutch school in the collection.

M. CHAMOT.

THIS HANDICAPPING BUSINESS

By BERNARD DARWIN

THERE must be something about handicaps that is much more interesting and important than I have ever been able to appreciate. I am driven to this conclusion by a great pother of writing and talking which has lately arisen on the subject and has left me in a state of lamentable tranquillity. First of all, a distinguished golf club decided to have a new standard altogether and to handicap from the par score of the course. This sent all the members' handicaps flying upward; but they themselves, however they may be labelled, will remain exactly the same players that they were before, and in their matches A will still give B the same number of strokes. When he plays C, who belongs to another club, some arithmetical problems will have to be solved before they tee off, and, apart from that, it is very hard to see how anyone will be much the better or much the worse: save, indeed, those of us who have to earn our livings by writing about golf. It has given us a topic, and I must say that the gift has been eagerly accepted and prodigally used.

That is not all, however, for soon after this "sensation" died out there came another. The Golf Unions, who are nothing if not thorough, and take an immense deal of pains, made a series of observations as to the length of modern driving, and came to the conclusion that people drove farther or the ball flew farther than of old. They recommended that the scratch scores of courses, which form, or are supposed to form, the basis of handicapping, should be altered accordingly. I gather that, as a result, the clubs that choose to obey this recommendation will have to alter everyone's handicap to the extent of a stroke, or possibly two. More talking and more writing ensued, and I do wish I knew who is going to benefit.

It is sometimes suggested that that rather vague and misty thing called "the good of the game" is to benefit, but nobody ever explains why. The King Charles's head of America and the Walker Cup is dragged in, but in order to beat the Americans we have got to do just one thing: we have got to learn to play better; and shall we learn to play better because our labels are changed? As I said before, we shall be the same players, whether our handicaps are put up or whether they are put down.

Handicaps are a useful device for the making of a good match between two players of different degrees of skill; but does that justify all these solemnities on the subject? I really do wonder. The ladies devote treasures of time and trouble to it. The "handicap managers" are, I believe, very hard-worked people, and so, in much smaller degree, are all the players, who have every year to send in cards. The result, so we are always told, is extraordinarily accurate and good handicapping as regards the general rank and file of players. It may be so—I would not dream of denying it—but I do most vigorously deny that it is accurate and good in the case of ladies with low handicaps. It would be invidious to give instances, but the thing is plain to see. If I may take Miss Wethered or Miss

Wilson and back them in matches against nearly all the ladies who have handicaps of four or five or six, I shall make a fat and happy living and never have to write any more. That is to say, I should if I could get people to bet with me; but my source of income would soon dry up.

Men are not so easily dragooned and will not take so much trouble about cards. I trust they never will, because the game does not seem to be worth the candle. Goodness knows, plenty of anomalies can be found among men's handicaps, but it is my belief they always will be found, whatever system is adopted, and, at any rate, nobody seems at present to be a penny the worse. The general run of golfers play most of their golf with the same set of friends, and I very much doubt whether they play strictly according to their club handicaps. They can and do make their own matches far better than any system or any committees can make them. As I look back, whether in my old diary or in my memory, at the games I have played with regular opponents, they were, to the best of my belief, played on terms at which we had arrived by experience. If one of us was put up a stroke or put down a stroke, we did not thereupon alter those terms. As far as we were concerned, the Handicapping Committee might go to the deuce, and when that committee becomes too solemn and insistent it is a very good place for it to go.

I am in some danger of growing too solemn myself. However, as I have begun, I must go on. One rock on which all systems will split, as far as I can see, is that courses vary so enormously, and a good handicap on one is very nearly ridiculous on the other. I have lately played some games with a friend—if I may dare so to term him—who is a player of inconsiderable length but considerable accuracy. We arrived originally at the terms of the match by comparing how we both played with common friends and then adding one as make-weight or for luck, or by taking one off because somebody had an ailment. We arrived at the rather absurd result that I was to give him seventeen strokes, so that I got just one holiday hole in the round, where I had to make hay while the sun shone. It has turned out an admirable handicap, and one of us has won the odd match out of three after a fierce combat at the last hole. Those matches have been played over two courses, both of which are reasonably long; but perhaps some day we may meet over quite a short one: let us say, as the pleasantest possible supposition, at Archerfield. Does my friend think that he will still receive his seventeen there? I do hope not, because if so he is doomed to the saddest disappointment. He will not get them, and not all the authorities in the world will make me give him them. It may be, for all I know, that by some abstruse calculations as to the respective scratch scores of the courses we could arrive at the precise number that he ought to get, but Heaven forbid that we should do anything so pompous and elaborate. I make no doubt we shall find a way much simpler and quite as effective.

AT THE THEATRE

PLAYS UNPLEASANT AND PLEASANT

THOUGH a picture may have all the merits that the art-critic can think of, if the ordinary person does not enjoy looking at it, it is for him a bad picture. Though a book may have all the merits that the literary critic can think of, if the ordinary reader does not enjoy reading it, it is for him a bad book. It is the same with plays. If the ordinary playgoer does not enjoy a play, if in the middle of it he thinks it would be jollier to be in the street watching the carts, why then that play is for him a bad play, whatever merits some learned dramatic critic may declare it to possess. The foregoing does not hold good for the professional critic or play-taster whose job it is to see a play absolutely and without reference to his personal predilections. This is very important in the case of such a play as Mr. Maugham's latest, the piece at the Globe Theatre called "For Services Rendered" which has made such a stir and to which I promised last week that I would return. This piece shows or pretends to show the effects of the War upon a small country community. Now it so happens that I like plays about the War, and hold that the War, being the greatest experience that has happened to Mankind, must be the most legitimate material for the artist. In fact I sometimes wonder how people who went through the War ever can consent that plays and books should be about anything else. On the other hand, there are people who have been so deeply moved by the War that their very reason depends upon being able to put it out of mind. But I think I need not waste time arguing that whatever our personal reaction to war plays it cannot possibly affect the merits or demerits of Mr. Maugham's new piece.

Let me say straight out that I think that Mr. Maugham overstates his case, that he attributes to the War all the weakness, folly, and stupidity of characters who, had there been no war, would still have been weak, foolish, and stupid. There is a millionaire who refuses a loan of £200 to a friend in need, and five minutes after tries to seduce a young woman with a £2,000 necklace and a settlement of £20,000. I cannot see why we ought to attribute to the War this singular combination of meanness and sensuality. There is another sensualist who drinks and runs after the same young girl, and who was not, I think, a paragon of virtue up to 1914 and a hog afterwards. Now take the young girl herself. Here Mr. Maugham has complicated matters, and I am not sure that he has not muddled them. The girl has a sister who, having lost her lover in the War and because no other man will fall in love with her, goes out of her mind. With this dreadful object-lesson of her sister in front of her, it is feasible for the young girl to hold that since she is twenty-six and no young men are offering, she must take such love as she can get, in which she would only be following the advice of the wise old Frenchman who said: "If one cannot have what one loves, one must love what one has!" That the young girl should be driven into such extremity by her need for love would be a direct result of the War's toll of young men. But Mr. Maugham will not have it so. He makes the young girl go off with the millionaire, not because she likes him, or because he is the nearest to the lover of her dreams, but because he can give her a good time, and her very absence of love for him will give her more power over his money-bags. But surely, war or no war, here is your typical, rapacious hussy? Then there is the ex-naval officer who after being warned by the bank that he is to draw no more cheques insists upon giving them. But this cannot be the result of the War, since the first thing the War taught the temporary officer was that he must

not give dud cheques. Then there is the young man who was blinded at the front and so far has done nothing about his blindness except mope. One would think that Mr. Maugham had never heard of St. Dunstan's, and I sometimes wonder if this extraordinarily successful writer might not lose some of his world-famous bitterness if he would tour the war-hospitals and see how men who really have something to be bitter about bear themselves. I fancy, too, that there is a point at which bitterness unalloyed becomes absurd. Why does Mr. Maugham insist that the old lady should be dying of an incurable disease? But perhaps all this is not to say more than that the playwright has overdone a good quality. For bitterness within reason is an excellent quality. It is a corrective which the modern English stage, given over to the sloppy thinking of sentimental comedy stands in need. Apart from the argument, which I maintain that Mr. Maugham has overdone, his play is a masterpiece of craftsmanship and tremendously interesting from the word "go." It is magnificently laid out for the players, and it is significant of the strength of Mr. Maugham's playwriting that at least half-a-dozen very well-known actors and actresses give the best performances of their careers. The piece has the additional merit of being crammed full of plot and invention, dovetailed with an ingenuity which almost takes one's breath away, while the ending is the greatest stroke of pure stagecraft that I can remember since Ibsen brought down his curtain on Oswald Alving asking his mother to give him the sun.

Part of the great fun of the theatre consists in its infinite diversity. If there are any number of kinds of good plays, it is still more true that the kinds of bad plays are infinite. "To-Night or Never" at the Duke of York's Theatre is a piece of luscious nonsense originally designed to celebrate the return to the screen of Miss Gloria Swanson, and anybody who knows Hollywood will not be surprised to hear that the piece is foolish enough to have been very nearly Gloria's swan-song. It is all about a young opera-singer who is turned in a night from a noodle to a great artist through love of a supposed gigolo who is really a director of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. It is written in the high-falutin style of the Victorian novelette which makes it the precipitant of all the kinds of tears there are. Nevertheless the piece is turned

into a complete success by the bland assumption of Miss Peggy Wood and Mr. Basil Rathbone that their material is not nonsense. Any enormity is feasible on the stage so long as the players do not boggle at it, and these two talented artists behave throughout as though the passion of Antony and Cleopatra were something which any two young people can conveniently encompass between tea and supper. In addition there is a disarming quality about Miss Wood which goes so well with her first name. She enchants you and you forbear to question whether that enchantment is art or nature. Mr. Rathbone makes a very good shot at pretending to be the gigolo which his character is not, and later on gives a memorable study of a calm young man who can take a tempestuous prima donna in his stride. There is a first-class piece of acting by Miss Eva Moore as a battered harridan whose golden hair is still capable of hanging down her back, and bright and careful performances come from Messrs. Kenneth Kent and Cecil Parker. There is an old Yorkshire proverb about trimmings for all sorts of cloth and buttons for fustian. But since the taste of many playgoers inclines to the fustian it is right that there should be plays to fit it. This is one of the best of such plays.

GEORGE WARRINGTON



MISS PEGGY WOOD Dorothy Wilding
Playing in "To-night or Never," reviewed above

HUNTING DAYS



Graystone Bird

THE BEAUFORT MOVING OFF AFTER THE MEET AT ILSOM HOUSE, TETBURY, THE HOME OF SIR WALTER PRESTON



The Duke of Beaufort chatting
with Lady Apsley
At the opening meet at the kennels



Colonel Lawson and Lady Helen Primrose with the
Whaddon Chase at Shenley Brook End



Lord Beatty out with the Pytchley
at the meet at Newnham Hall, near
Daventry



Lady Essex and her son, Lord Malden, with
the Whaddon Chase



In Ireland, with the Kildare at Johnstown Inn
(Left to right): Mrs. Mitchell, Lady McCalmont
(Master) and Lady Helen McCalmont



Lord Coventry, now Master of
the Croome, at Croome Court

CONCERNING THE MARSH HARRIER

BEING strongly of opinion that they who have done arduous field work have thereby established a prior claim to the benefits and uses which accrue from it, I could hardly have published my marsh harrier photographs without Major Buxton's agreement. While I respond to his suggestion with alacrity, since he preferred not to use them himself, I am afraid I cannot produce portraits of the quality for which he calls. It is true I was a fortunate witness of thirteen visits to the nest with food by the cock bird; but a breeze blew from hide to nest, and into the breeze he came, like all such loosely feathered birds, to alight directly facing me. Between him and me usually whirled the wings of his hungry brood, generally with results disastrous to my photography. On only one visit did the bird come from the side and offer a position which made decent portraiture possible; fortunately, the opportunity was taken. A condition of entering the hide—that I should not use any shutter more noisy than the so-called "silent" studio shutter—was a handicap I should probably have imposed myself under similar circumstances.

Prior to 1932, my last visit to Norfolk had taken place in 1907. Much water had flowed under Potter Heigham bridge in the meanwhile. Yet the first event following our arrival in 1932

to have nested in Norfolk in 1915, 1919 and 1921, and not again until 1928. With that latter year new blood arrived, and has persisted each year since. The Annual Report of Norfolk Ornithology seems only to record the successful attempts of the marsh harrier to breed, for at least one collector boasts of having taken eggs in at least one year in which the contents of reported nests are stated to have hatched. Is it possible that the robbery was unknown to Mr. Vincent?

On a short visit to Norfolk, which had ended ten days previously, when I had been fortunate to share in the results of successful field-work by Messrs. Buxton and Crees upon bittern and Montagu's harrier, I had studiously avoided the vicinity of the marsh harriers. I knew something of the difficulties being experienced, and would not even inadvertently add to them. Now came the intimation of success with this shy species; no matter what conditions were imposed, the invitation to take the place of Major Buxton could only be accepted. I would have made a longer journey for the privilege only of watching from the hide. My time was brief, a mere interlude of three days, half of which was occupied by the journeys.

The hide was a roomy one of a sandy brown material, on which someone had painted sketchy green rushes. It was screened



THE MALE MARSH HARRIER
"He left again in a few seconds without having folded his wings"

was the discovery of a ringed plover's nest on the same strip of beach on which we had seen our first nest of that species in 1906. "The years roll on but nature changes not," we were tempted to remark. In spite, however, of the plover's faithfulness to its old habitat, changes have occurred in the bird population of that district, in some cases for the better. Bitterns boom there again, although a bird heard in 1886 was described as "the last." Although the bird had reappeared in England, I had deemed it wiser, some years ago, to study the species in Holland. In Holland, too, we had seen marsh harriers, floating with angled pinions above the dykes and reed beds. With a considerable choice of nests available it was impossible to resist the temptation to try to get to closer quarters. The harriers duly hatched their eggs, facing an empty hiding-place with equanimity; when occupied the tale was different. With young just hatched I dared not keep the parents away for long; and my presence was required in England before I had reached success. Little did I think I should eventually see the species at close quarters in an English marsh, for then the bird had been unknown to breed in England for seven years.

Writing for publication in 1911, Mr. Jourdain described the marsh harrier as being "on the verge of extinction as a breeding species in the British Isles." It is still too near to that verge, and, indeed, has been feared to be over it. Odd pairs appear

by bundles of reeds, and furnished with table and chair. In its present position that hide represented a deal of careful work. The risks of trying to get to close quarters with the marsh harrier are too great to be run by anyone but an expert prepared for endless trouble, and with the necessary time available. Emphatically it is not a species otherwise to be attempted.

The nest differed in no way from those we had seen in Holland. The broad platform of reed stems was now merely the dining-table of the young harriers. The eggs from which they had hatched had reposed in the slight central hollow. To left and right of the platform were recesses in the reeds, to the shade of which the young harriers retired after meals.

At 8.14 a.m. a cheery voice wished me luck, and its owner's footsteps dwindled away. On the nest were remains of water vole, rabbit, and of several waterhens, together with a whole waterhen chick. It was a rather gruesome scene; but, much as I should hate to kill birds myself, I can watch with interest as any wild bird takes and devours its natural prey. But the sight of a gazelle in the grip of one of the larger carnivora would probably prove distinctly unpleasant to witness; and the domestic cat frequently arouses my ire. One young harrier soon began to peck at the vole, the thick end of which appeared to be rather a tough meal; another bird occupied itself with the kidney and stringy attachments of something.



THE YOUNG FEEDING HARRIER SPREAD ITS WINGS TO
KEEP OFF THE OTHER—

I was fortunate in only having to wait until 8.50 for the cock harrier to appear; but he left again in some three seconds, without having folded his wings, leaving behind him a lump of rabbit, and quite a good impression of his rudimentary ruff and facial disc on a photographic plate. As he circled round before alighting he had called "krishe" slowly, with intervals of a second or two. Afterwards I never heard him utter more than a low, indistinct throatal chatter. One chick dealt with the food, the rest ceased from squealing and subsided almost immediately.

The feeding young harrier which grabbed the food generally spread its wings to keep off the other two; and they kept at a respectful distance. Sometimes, when a long interval elapsed between the old harrier's visits, all the young would be hungry. If the kill was a large one—well grown young waterhen or rabbit—there would perhaps be enough for the second or third chick to have a turn. I watched a bird feed for eight minutes, after which it retired replete to wipe its gory bill on the bases of reed stems; and a second bird, which had hitherto watched in envious silence, took its place. In a few minutes the third chick made a sudden grab, and for once was allowed to get away with it. Usually, a movement towards the food by a watching, envious chick was the signal for a successful demonstration with beak and wing by the bird in possession. It is probable that the strongest chick had always first turn whenever it was hungry.

I passed that day for the most part watching the behaviour of the chicks, being particularly observant when their squeals announced the presence of their parent in the air. His visits were all too short. Only once did he stay longer than some three seconds, and allow his wings to drop—after the camera shutter had clicked. But I had an enthralling day, and at 6 p.m. was by no means anxious to be relieved; and still less so on the following day at 2 p.m., after having entered at 7.35 a.m. Sounds around had contributed to the interest, as had also the thought that this harrier was probably the first of its kind to be observed from such close quarters in this country.

None of the photographic naturalists who have studied this bird abroad have met with such success as was achieved by the late Henning Weis in Jutland; nor have devoted so much time to that end. The late Colonel Moore's fine picture of this species about to alight at the nest was obtained in Spain, and is familiar to readers of COUNTRY LIFE. Herr Burdet obtained at least one excellent portrait of an adult marsh harrier as it stood on the edge of its nest in Holland. I had hoped to emulate, but business calls prevented.

—WHO THREATENED TO SNATCH
THE TASTY MORSEL



HAVING'S KEEPINGS. The snatcher has backed away

It is interesting to compare some of the experiences of the late Herr Weis, as published posthumously (*Life of the Harrier in Denmark*), with those of Major Buxton in Norfolk. It is quite clear that normally the cock kills most of the food and passes it to the hen for presentation to the young. "To photograph the marsh harrier on or near to its nest is by far the most difficult task I have ever had to face as a bird photographer," says the Dane. Our Norfolk harriers are no less shy; suspicion seems to be the badge of all their tribe. When Weis was observed by a marsh harrier as he crawled from under his hiding-place, neither old bird would set foot in the nest again. Although he tried to repair the mishap by pulling his shelter to pieces, the harriers in future merely dropped food for the young into the nest and eventually enticed them away to a temporary platform of reeds elsewhere. Only Major Buxton and Mr. Crees can properly gauge the feelings of the Dane on that occasion. They are to be congratulated upon the great care with which they made their opportunities (and mine), never losing sight of the main fact that the eggs were laid to be hatched, and that no considerations of photography or observation should be allowed to interfere with the safe upbringing of the young harriers, and with their launching in due season upon the free air of Norfolk.

In Holland, the marsh harrier is called "kickendief," which means "frog-thief"; and as the marshes there in spring teem with myriads of frogs and toads, the name is probably deserved; later, judging by the numbers of nests of coot and duck we saw, there will be far more ducklings and cootlings available than are likely to be needed. Herr Weis says the marsh harrier "keeps predominantly to the easier-won varieties of food," and young coots, so numerous in the Jutland marshes, figured largely in the bill of fare there. For the same reason young waterhens of various stages of growth proved to be the staple article of diet in Norfolk. We can spare many waterhens for the sake of a few marsh harriers. That bright vermillion beak gleams from every pool, and the species must pay the penalty of being so numerous. Cause and effect are difficult to split. It is not impossible that the harrier, as a species, has contributed in the past towards our present plenitude of waterhens, the latter species developing its persistent fecundity as a protection against harriers in times when they were numerous. Harriers can never be really numerous in this country again. But at least it is still possible for them to be preserved in a vastly more interesting manner than the modes of museums and of private collector provide.

RALPH CHISLETT.



A HOPEFUL YOUNG MARSH HARRIER



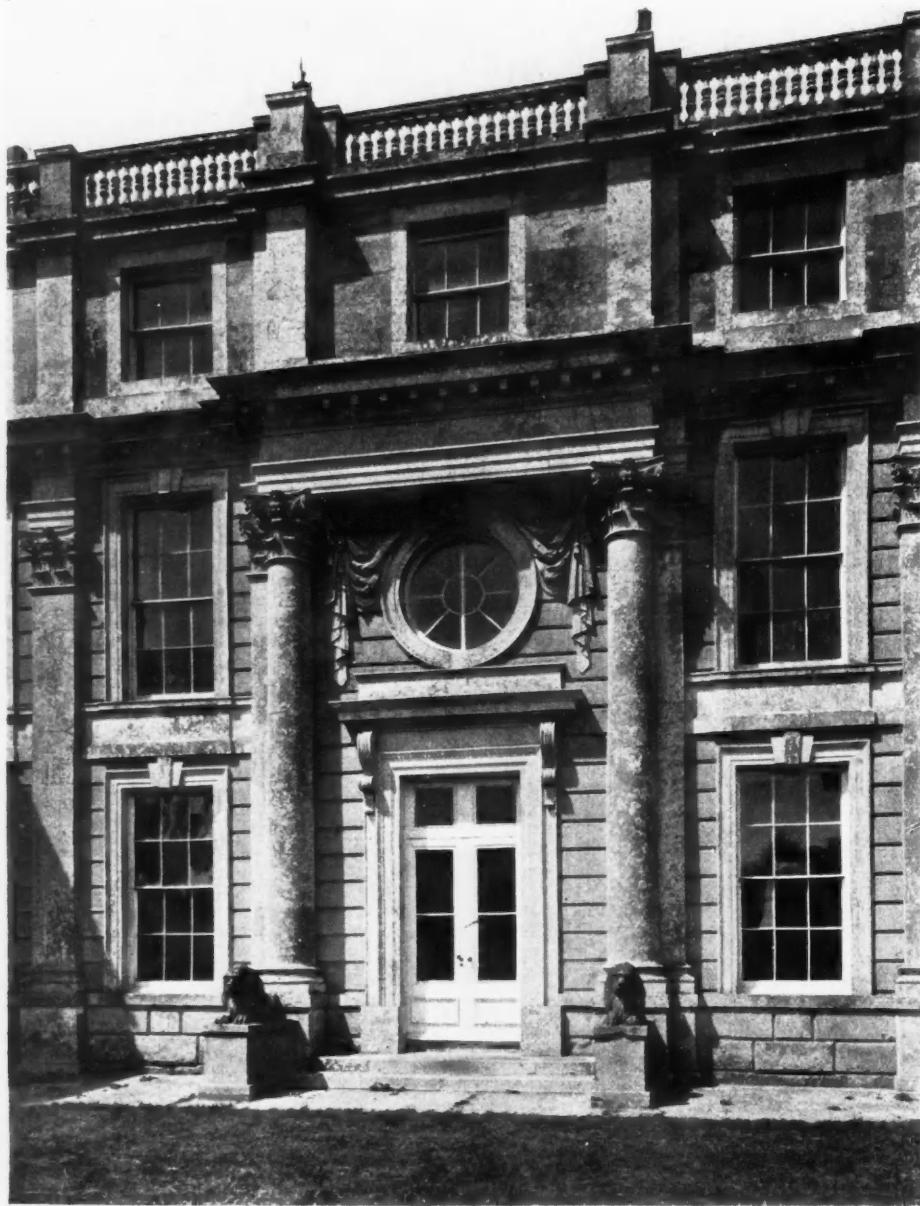
An imposing Palladian mansion built circa 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley. Her Majesty the Queen recently expressed the hope that steps might be taken to ensure its preservation

IT is a strange and rather melancholy experience to come upon this splendid eighteenth century country house standing forlorn and empty in its park. A hundred years ago it was the show-place of the island, "the one seat," as Englefield puts it, "which can rank with what is generally called an improved place." In all the numerous "tours" and guidebooks which appeared between 1780 and 1830, the years during which the Isle of Wight was being discovered, the house and its collection of pictures and sculpture—the famous "Museum

Worsleyanum"—were accorded pages of enthusiastic description. "Here," for instance, wrote the Rev. William Gilpin, "every thing is uniformly grand: the house is magnificent and it is magnificently furnished." It is many years now since it lost its furniture, its pictures and sculpture, but, as our illustrations show, it is still a magnificent building. It is, in fact, the only "mansion" in the island, which, though possessing many charming manor houses, has no other representative of the great eighteenth century tradition of English architecture.

Appuldurcombe—for that has become the accepted spelling—lies almost midway between Ventnor and Godshill, in the deep horseshoe of chalk downs which forms the south-east mass of the island. Although rising within a mile of the coast, the little stream, which has carved out this great amphitheatre, flows northwards to join the Yar, so that to the south the barrier of hills shuts off the nearer view of the sea. The house stands within the western arm of the horseshoe under the flank of Stenbury Down, on the top of which Sir Richard Worsley raised the great obelisk of granite that forms such a prominent landmark in the southern half of the island. Backed by hanging woods of oak and beech, it looks over the valley to the smooth slopes of Shanklin Down, while to the left, where the hill abruptly ends, a view opens out of Sandown Bay and the coastline stretching away to Bembridge and the entrance to Spithead.

This sheltered setting has given the place its name, though some doubt has been raised as to its true etymology. The builder of the house, who was something of an antiquarian, considered that it was a corruption of the British words *y pwll y dver y cym*, "the pool of water in the hollow." Since, however, in the fifteenth century, the name appears as Appildrecombe, there is no need to look beyond a Saxon derivation. Apple Tree Combe is the simple interpretation and quite as pleasant a one as Sir Robert Worsley's. Here, then, among the apple trees—or, if you prefer it, by the pool of water—a small Benedictine community was planted in the year 1100. A Richard de Redvers had

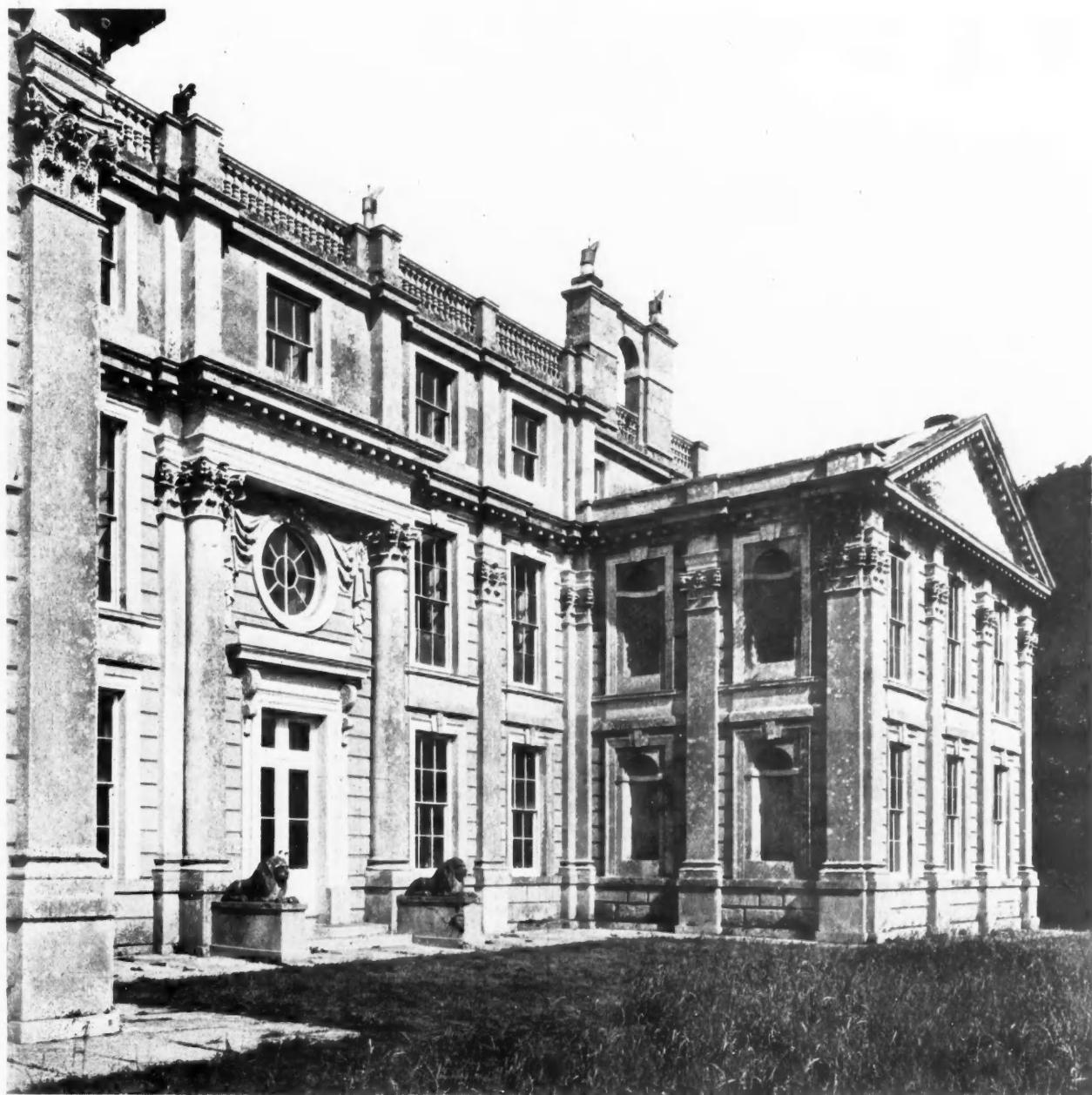




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2.—THE EAST FRONT

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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3.—THE ENTRANCE AND NORTH-EAST WING

"COUNTRY LIFE."

granted the manor to the abbey of Montebourg in Normandy, and it was a cell of that abbey which was founded at Appuldurcombe. Its history need not concern us here, though one episode deserves to be mentioned in passing. In the time of Edward III, when a French raid was expected, the Bishop of Winchester gave orders that the prior and two monks, who constituted the community, should be removed to Hyde Abbey. No doubt, collusion with the enemy was apprehended, and so for the duration of the menace the foreigners were exiled to a safe distance. After the suppression of alien priories under Henry V, the manor was given to the house of Nuns Minoresses of St. Clare-without-Aldgate, who leased it to a family called Fry. In 1488 a new lease was granted to Sir John Leigh, who

and when Henry VIII visited the island, is said to have entertained him at his house. He died in 1565, leaving two young sons, who were killed two years later by an explosion of gunpowder. The incident is recorded in Oglander's memoirs :

These two young gentlemen, being in the lodge at Appledurcombe, or Gatehouse, where they went to schole, the servants were dryngie of powder there against the great muster, a sparke flew into the dish, that sett fire to a barrel which stood by, blew up a side of the gatehouse, killed the two children, and some others, hurt one James Worsley, a youth, their kinsmen and mine, that went to schole there with them, who hath often told me this story.

After this unfortunate accident Appuldurcombe passed to an uncle, who held it till 1581 and whose grandson, Richard, was created one of the original baronets. The latter was an intimate friend of Sir John Oglander, the writer of the memoirs, who must often have come over to Appuldurcombe from Nunwell, both in Sir Richard's day and in that of his son, Sir Henry. Neither the second nor the third baronet need detain us, but with Sir Robert, the fourth baronet, we come to the builder of the present house.

Although he completely demolished the home of his ancestors, Sir Robert left behind him a drawing of it which Sir Richard Worsley reproduces in his history of the Isle of Wight. Inscribed "Appuldurcombe as I found it in 1690 & of which I have not left one stone standing," it depicts a substantial stone manor house, with gables and mulioned windows, which appears to have been chiefly of Tudor date, though, no doubt, it incorporated portions of the mediæval priory. The buildings are ranged round three sides of a paved court; in the centre is a hall with an oriel window and rooms above; on the right the chapel and on the left the "parlour" and staircase. Two returned wings contained the stables and a tennis court, but the latter had been converted into a dining-room, with a library over. A walled forecourt prefaced the main front of the building, but no gatehouse is shown, and possibly it was not re-built after the explosion.

The new house was begun by Sir Robert Worsley in the first decade of the eighteenth century. A view of it is given in the third volume of Colin Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*, where it is dated 1710. Unfortunately, he does not give the name of the architect, and Sir Richard Worsley is also



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4.—“THE CORINTHIAN PILLASTRADE”

“COUNTRY LIFE.”

had married the widow of the last tenant and who proceeded to add to the priory buildings. On his death, in 1522, he left as his heiress an only daughter, Anne, who, by marrying Sir James Worsley, brought the property to the family which was to hold it for more than three centuries.

Sir John Leigh and his lady lie beneath a magnificent canopied tomb in the chancel of Godshill church, and opposite to them is the monument to their successors. The ancestors of the Isle of Wight Worsleys came from an old north country family which took its name from the Lancashire village granted to them by the Conqueror, and another branch of which is still seated at Hovingham in Yorkshire. Sir James, a younger son, owed his rise to Court favour, having been made a groom of the wardrobe by Henry VIII. In 1520 he was appointed Captain of the Wight and Keeper of Carisbrooke Castle, and in 1527 obtained the lease of Appuldurcombe, which he made his residence and which he subsequently purchased. His successor, Richard Worsley, held the same offices as his father,

silent on the subject in his history, being more concerned with his own later improvements. There is a tradition that the design was William Kent's, but neither the character nor the date of the building fits this ascription. Although *Vitruvius Britannicus* was published before the death of George I, Campbell frequently omits to mention the designers of houses built in the previous reign. In his eyes, "polite" architecture was only introduced under the patronage of Lord Burlington, and buildings of the Stuart epoch already appeared somewhat old-fashioned. Elegance and Palladian correctness—the two virtues by which the Burlingtonian architects held so much store—seemed to him to be absent in the works of the Wren and Vanbrugh school, and so where he mentions the names of earlier architects at all—for instance, "the learned and ingenious Captain Wynne"—it is with a slightly patronising tone. Wren and Vanbrugh themselves, of course, receive their proper due, but the lesser men can scarcely have seemed worth recording. At least, this is the most plausible explanation of his failure to

mention the designers of buildings that were, at the time, only ten or fifteen years old.

In Campbell's view, Apuldurcombe would certainly belong to the preceding generation, which had not yet discovered the inmost secrets of the Palladian cult. It would appear a little clumsy, a little heavy-handed, somewhat deficient in true orthodoxy and refinement. But to us who can see the merits of both the earlier and later schools, a house such as this has a refreshing charm and spontaneity which were lost when architecture was subjected to the strict Burlingtonian formula. Whoever the architect was, he must almost certainly have been a London man. The building is in the grand manner—it is built of freestone with Portland stone dressings—and it has a sophistication about it which would be absent from a provincial architect's work. It is by someone well versed in the Wren tradition, who, at the same time, has begun to be influenced by Vanbrugh's baroque innovations. The unusual composition—a central block with four subordinate pavilions at the angles—is not, in itself, derived from any of Vanbrugh's buildings, but the idea of contrasting masses and the general boldness of handling are both in accordance with his methods. Vanbrughian, too, is the horizontal emphasis of channelled courses and substantial base and cornice, and the grouping of chimney-stacks in pairs linked by arches. Apart from these characteristics, however, the Vanbrugh influence is not very pronounced; rather, one is conscious of a certain hesitancy and indecision which marks much of the work of this date, when Vanbrugh must have appeared a somewhat dangerous innovator, to be followed only with caution, and before the stricter principles of Lord Burlington had provided a ready-made formula for less talented designers.

The main front of the building faces towards the east, and depends for its effect on the twin pavilion blocks, with their spreading pediments reinforcing the central mass. But the "Corinthian Pillastrade," as Campbell calls it, is rather tentatively treated and at a distance the pilasters appear too thin for the boldly modillioned pediments and cornice. The most interesting and effective piece of designing is seen in the side, inward-facing walls of the two pavilions, where framed niches take the place of windows between the pilasters. Seen close at hand (Figs. 3 and 4) and independently of the main mass of the building, these wings have a very satisfying effect, since the horizontal



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5.—FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

"COUNTRY LIFE."



6.—THE IONIC ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PARK. Circa 1780.



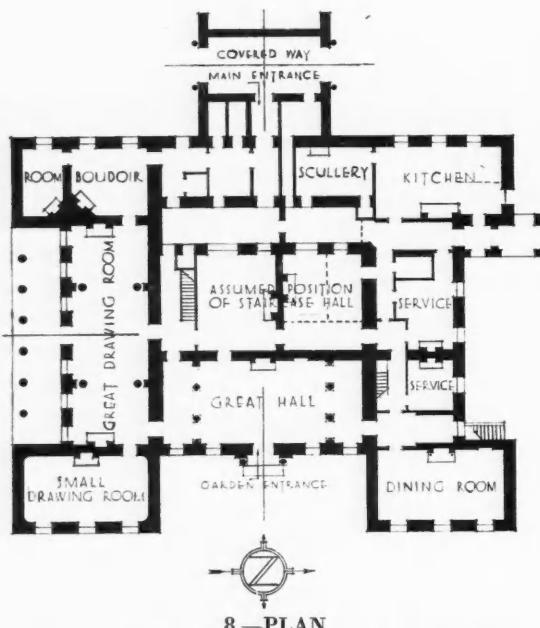
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7.—THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE

"COUNTRY LIFE"

emphasis is now less apparent and the pilasters no longer appear too slender to perform their vertical function. For the sides of the building a plainer treatment is adopted, a simple loggia filling the recessed space between the wings. From the plate given in *Vitrueius Britannicus* certain modifications appear to have been made in the design. A broken pediment containing a cartouche is shown above the entrance feature, and there is no balustrade to the attic storey. Instead, a series of vases and statues decorate the skyline both of the main block and of the wings, which, if ever executed, must have given the house a very different appearance.

Sir Robert Worsley died in 1747 after an ownership covering more than fifty years. Leaving no children, he was succeeded by a cousin, James Worsley of Pilewell, Hants, who died ten years later. His son, Sir Thomas, married Elizabeth Boyle, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and was the father of the seventh and last baronet, Sir Richard, who succeeded in 1768, when a boy of seventeen. In his history of the Isle of Wight, published in 1781, he writes that the house as left by Sir Robert was "in a very unfinished state; it has since been completed by Sir Richard Worsley, who has made considerable additions and much improved upon the original design." The additions and improvements, presumably, refer to the interior, where what decoration survives belongs chiefly to his time. In particular, he heightened the ground floor rooms, removed the offices to a separate block on the north side of the house and remodelled the great entrance hall, which runs across the front of the main block, introducing two screens of Ionic columns of porphyry scagliola. The detail reflects his predilection for the new Greek fashion in architecture introduced by Stuart and Revett. The fine Ionic arch (Fig. 6), at the entrance to the park is another of his works. Although he mentions no architect, it may, with some probability, be assigned to James Wyatt. He also employed "Capability" Brown to landscape the park, but his most remarkable contribution to the house was the great collection of classical antiques, which he brought back from his



8.—PLAN

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Mediterranean travels. His extended tour of Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt lasted from February, 1785, to April, 1787, and was made in company with Willey Reveley, whom he employed as his draughtsman. Reveley was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, but his travels in the Levant converted him from the Roman to the Greek camp, and in the third volume of Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*, which was produced under his editorship, he took it upon himself to refute the strictures which Chambers, in his book of architecture, had made on the practitioners of the Greek style. After his return to England Worsley devoted several years to the preparation of a sumptuous catalogue of his collections, which he called the *Museum Worsleyanum*, and which is said to have cost him nearly £3,000.

On his death in 1805, Worsley's estates went to his niece, Henrietta Simpson, who, in the following year, married the second Lord Yarborough, and his collections were subsequently moved to Brocklesby Park, Lord Yarborough's Lincolnshire seat. Appuldurcombe, however, remained in the Yarborough family until 1858, when it was sold to Mr. Robert Wynne Williams, the grandfather of the present owner. Later it was let as a school, and, for a time, as a monastery, but since 1909, except for a period during the War, when it was occupied by troops, it has been empty.

What is to be the fate of this once splendid building? It is too good to be allowed to fall into the house-breakers' hands; yet that may be its eventual destiny, if some determined effort cannot be made to ensure its preservation. Is it too much to hope that some scheme may be forthcoming by which the house can be bought, restored, and converted to some philanthropic use? Its proximity to Ventnor suggests its suitability as a hospital or convalescent home; and an appeal on these lines might win support where private enterprise would fail. It should be added that Her Majesty the Queen, who visited the house last summer, was keenly interested in it, and expressed the hope that it might be possible to save it.

ARTHUR OSWALD.

ARNOLD BENNETT—SECOND PHASE

The Journals of Arnold Bennett. Vol. II, 1911–1921. Edited by Newman Flower. (Cassell, 10s. 6d.)

HERE can be no doubt that the second volume of Arnold Bennett's *Journals* is a great deal more interesting and valuable than the first. Though the narrative of early struggles, the story of the young man up from the Five Towns forcing himself upon the attention of the British publisher, the British producer and the British public had a certain epic character, it was difficult to avoid being chilled or irritated by the coquettishness which was so essential a part of Enoch Arnold Bennett. Now the "Enoch" has gone. The Five Towns still remains a background, and a very fertile background, but the Arnold Bennett who faces us in 1911 is a very different creature in many ways from his predecessor Enoch Arnold. Success has come and Fortune has not withheld her largesse. The years from 1911 to the outbreak of the War were the years of real triumph, and nothing could sum them up more completely than Bennett's reflections on New Year's Eve, 1912. "A material year," he writes, "largely occupied with intestinal failure and worldly success. By Chetham Strode's direct treatment of massage and vibration I am now almost cured of intestinal caprices, but I shall ever be feeble in that quarter. All my five later plays have been performed this year. About 1,155 pces altogether. I received (less agents' commission) about £16,000 during the year, which may be called success by any worldly-minded author. It is apparently as much as I had earned during all the previous part of my life. And I bought a car and a yacht and arranged to buy a house."

It was a period of strenuous work, but one, none the less, of very real enjoyment. It is, of course, very difficult to judge, without knowledge of what has been suppressed, how far Bennett's true attitude to life is revealed in the *Journals* of these years. He has always an eye, whether in Paris, in the south of France or on a most entertaining visit to America, for the situations and local colour which he wants for his books. He has always an

"eye for t' lasses," whether in Leicester Square or Montmartre. Nor does he refrain on every occasion from giving his decided opinion on the food and drink provided by his restaurant or by his host. Of his fellow men of letters he is apt to be censorious, though he is not always so. George Moore "is naively and harmlessly vain, and very agreeable. I enjoyed him and Sickert very much. 1,500 words." And his reactions to the many other notable men of letters, whose acquaintance Bennett makes in the course of these pages: Barrie, Shaw, Henry James, even Thomas Hardy—are well worth observing. There is a good description, for instance, of a dinner party in Sir James Barrie's flat in the Adelphi, when "Hardy standing outside one of the windows had to put a handkerchief on his head. I sneezed. Soon after Shaw and the Wellsen came Hardy seemed to curl up. He had travelled to town that day and was evidently fatigued. He became quite silent. I then departed and told Barrie that Hardy ought to go to bed. He agreed. The spectacle of Wells and G. B. S. talking strongly about the War in their comparative youth, in front of this aged, fatigued and silent man—incomparably their superior as a creative artist—was very striking."

This, of course, was during the War, and many of the readers of this *Journal* will find in the wartime records it contains the most interesting passages of all. August, 1914, found Bennett newly established in his house, Comarques, at Thorpe-le-Soken, very pleased with life and with his new home. A young artist who comes to make an oil sketch of him is, we hope, unaware that "his ignorance of everything but his work is a little too trying. Comes into a 1700 A.D. house and asks you whether you have built it! Fastened on to a tiny reproduction of a nude by Cranach and said it was the most beautiful thing 'in your house.' Then came the War, and before long Bennett found himself military representative on the local Emergency Committee for Preparations Against Invasion, and working hand-in-hand with Charles Masterman's propaganda department at Wellington House. The *Journals* of the War years are to a large extent records of

Bennett's association with the intellectual Liberals who never deserted Asquith, never looked on the War as anything but an unmitigated evil, and who for the most part refused to have any parley with Lloyd George. Day after day appear records of meetings at luncheon or dinner with this Liberal *intelligentsia*: Massingham, J. A. Spender, J. B. Atkins, Gardiner, the McKennas, Gooch, the Buxtons—all these names recur between the records of Bennett's war activities on the Essex coast. Then comes the period, a very interesting one, of his meeting and friendship with Lord Beaverbrook and of his job at the Ministry of Information.

This brings us almost to the end of the volume, but we have said nothing of those entries which deal, as so many of them naturally do, with Bennett's associations during these years of personal triumph with publishers and with the stage. As in the earlier volume, he still keeps a detailed record of the number of his words, his performances and his cash receipts, though now it is compiled by one of his secretaries and not by himself. In an early entry in this volume he describes the effect upon himself of a somewhat shocking railway accident near Mantes. He himself was only thrown about the carriage, but there were casualties, and when, having hired a car to take him to Paris for 100 francs, he offered to share it with three others, he found himself offering one of the four his seat for twenty francs instead of twenty-five. "This detail," he notes, "shows I really was upset under my superficial calmness." One other charming story to tell which should not be allowed to perish. The late Mr. Vedrenne, in the course of his theatrical negotiations, had a habit of bluffing with the phrase, "Now, I'll throw all my cards on the table." Arnold Bennett alleges that on one occasion "Marie Tempest and Graham Browne at the Pall Mall Restaurant, crowded, saw Vedrenne come in and look round, and Marie said 'What's Vedrenne looking for?' Browne replied 'He must be looking for a table to throw his cards on!'"

EDMUND BARBER.

Thoughts and Adventures, by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill. (Thornton Butterworth, 18s.)

IN reading this volume, we need have no fear of feeling that we are simply dealing with a number of disconnected magazine articles. They are musings without method, it is true; but they are held together by the entirely coherent personality of Mr. Churchill. His topics range from grave to gay, from the future of civilisation to the hobby of painting in oils. Though in almost all things the most optimistic of men, there are aspects of life which Mr. Churchill both dislikes and fears. Indeed, it seems almost a portent to find this soldier-adventurer-politician recoiling from the scientific horrors of modern warfare and asking whether we all really intend to commit suicide in one horrible and indiscriminate slaughter. "Death stands at attention, obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples *en masse*; ready, if called on, to pulverize without hope of repair, what is left of civilisation. He awaits only the word of command. He awaits it from a frail bewildered being, long his victim, now for one occasion only his Master." From these somewhat terrifying chapters it is pleasant to turn to the records of adventure and dangers passed both during the Great War and in years before it. The story of Mr. Churchill's sojourn with the Grenadiers in the front line, of the missing document at "Plugstreet," have their amusing as well as their adventurous side, and they certainly are thrilling enough to please the youngest reader. Those of us whose tastes in these days are less full-blooded will turn with even more delight to Mr. Churchill's very charming essay on his personal experiences as a painter. He will have nothing to do with water-colours.

La peinture à l'huile Est bien difficile,

Mais c'est beaucoup plus beau Que la peinture à l'eau.

His recipe is a full palette, a large brush, and a palette knife when it is needed, and certainly if any of Mr. Churchill's readers follow his advice and get as much pleasure and fun out of the business as Mr. Churchill does they will certainly feel justified in having bought his book.

The Narrow Corner, by W. Somerset Maugham. (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.)

MR. MAUGHAM'S new novel is one of his best; it has a marvellous picture of a storm at sea and of the reactions to it of the men on a lugger, which is not excelled in modern fiction. Captain Nichols, the mean rascal, rides the whirlwind like a god and directs his vessel in her battle with the storm like a hero; Fred Blake, the handsome, surly young Australian, takes it like a schoolboy; Dr. Saunders, the clever, cultivated and disillusioned man who has no fear of death, is hard put to it to conceal

his abject fear. Then there is the funeral at sea, conducted by Captain Nichols with a rich mixture of prayer and curses, which is unforgettable. The story itself is the unfolding of the painful and ugly mystery which lies behind Fred's sullenness and the tragedy of a decent man who loves a slight woman is the key which puts Dr. Saunders in possession of the truth. Every page is more than worth while till the very last, when Mr. Maugham shows us Nichols's wife, like a real-life Widow Twankey, pursuing her miserable husband, and the farcical note jars rather badly.

BRENDA E. SPENDER.

Victorian Portraits, by Percy Colson. (Rich and Cowan, 10s. 6d.)

MR. COLSON'S portraits of five famous Victorians are of the neo-Georgian kind: done, warts and all, with what would seem to be a deliberately iconoclastic frankness. The note of his portraiture is well indicated by an early sentence in the first of his studies—a joint affair of Prince Albert and his mentor, Baron Stockmar—when he remarks of Prince Albert's youthful character: "His virtue was indeed appalling. Not a single vice redeemed it." That is how your modern portraitist sees Albert the Good—as almost too good to be true. And Victorian merit is transmuted into Georgian standards when Mr. Colson, remarking on the way Prince Albert's education had resulted in a tired mind crammed with unrelated facts, says that the Prince "would have won endless prizes in those modern newspaper competitions. To be asked for the exact dimensions of St. Peter's, Rome, the drainage system of Jerusalem, or how many people could sleep abreast in the Great Bed of Ware, would have charmed him." If this sort of thing seems flippant, even irreverent, to surviving Victorians, the method does produce living and human—and fallible—figures, as compared with the plaster of Paris saints too often met in official and full-dress biographies. The measure of Mr. Colson's success with "the unhappy Prince," who had Stockmar ever at his elbow, whispering counsels of ambition, perfection and expediency, is that he makes us a little sorry for a prince who, left to himself, might not have been quite such a prig. Another of his subjects is Harriet Martineau: and there, too, if he sometimes makes us smile at the bluestocking who, as a schoolgirl, even thought in Latin, it is impossible not to feel some pity for the girl who took life—and herself—so seriously, who grew up to be "joke proof," and was as deficient in the sense of humour as in the sense of smell. Mr. Colson's other subjects are Mendelssohn and Bishop Wilberforce. Their portraits, too, if a little slick and superficial, are as living pictures as we can expect to get of long-dead Victorians. K. K.

The Men of Ness, by Eric Linklater. (Cape, 7s. 6d.)

SUPERFICIALLY, this tale of Orkney Vikings bears little resemblance to "Juan in America," being, among other things, all too short. But it has the same objective quality of narration that gave such vitality to Juan, and which, in this case, we are told derives from the terse and laconic manner of the Icelandic sagas. It would seem, indeed, to be characteristic of Mr. Linklater, himself an Orkney man, and it certainly does away completely with that fustian romanticism that generally dogs "historical" novels. Men's words are as sharp as Gauk of Calfskin alleged was the blade of his sword "Leg-biter," and Nemesis falls as swift and heavy as Skallagrim's axe. This terseness gives an authentic ring to these fierce and simple characters, who think as little of cleaving a man's body as of setting off "a-viking" to "the southern isles." The date of the story coincides with Alfred's reign in Wessex and Harald Fairhair's unification of Norway. The chief episode, in point of detailed narration, is the last stormy voyage of the long-ship Skua, storm-driven towards the Arctic regions, but finally wrecked on the coast of Northumbria. There the brothers Kol and Skallagrim end their lives in accomplishing vengeance to which they have been incited by their implacable mother in spite of the more prudent counsel of their stay-at-home father. As the publisher (?) tells us on the wrapper: "the story is a kind of epitome of Viking endeavour, for Vikings generally travelled too heroically to arrive happily, and habitually pursued misfortune with grandeur of spirit." The book is full of Mr. Linklater's irrepressible humour, and no one should allow the remoteness of its period from preventing their reading a tale that is among the most refreshing that have come our way.

She Was Sophia, by Ruth Manning Sanders. (Cobden-Sanderson, 7s. 6d.)

MRS. MANNING-SANDERS writes with such distinction and sees her characters from such an individual angle that her books always stand out from among the many. In Sophia she has created one of the most living and delightful little girls who ever appeared between the covers of a book. She is the daughter of a hard-headed woman of business and an entirely amoral, lacadaisical, if attractive, artist, and, fruit of the most casual contact, she is brought up to regard her mother as her aunt. But a jealous and slightly insane elderly spinster informs



HARRIET MARTINEAU

From "Victorian Portraits"

her of the fact that her father and mother are ashamed of her, and John and Hannah "regularise their union" for their daughter's sake. The island setting; Nat, Sophia's little boy friend; and Sophia herself are in their author's best tradition; for the rest, no one in the book seems to have enough purpose, where their emotions are concerned, to be really interesting, and the reader longs in vain to know how John had disposed of the wife and children in the offing whose existence prevented him from "making an honest woman" of Hannah much earlier in the day.

THE GHAZI

Grey Wolf—Mustapha Kemal, by H. C. Armstrong. (Arthur Barker, 9s.)

THE sub-title of this book is "An Intimate Study of a Dictator," and it suffers from the defect of being a little too intimate to be true. We have grown used to the well documented intimacies of Lytton Strachey and Emil Ludwig: their method is merely a graphic one of describing undoubted facts, or at least of conveying by a well selected series of personal touches the real quality and nature of the characters with whom they deal. It is more difficult to employ this method in dealing with living persons, though the recesses of Anatolia may be supposed sufficiently remote to protect an over-imaginative biographer from punitive action of the sort in which Mustapha Kemal apparently delights.

But, though the short, snappy chapters of Mr. Armstrong's book are irritating enough, and it is still more irritating to find that, apart from the Ghazi himself, all the chief characters of the story exist rather as labels than as living creatures, at any rate one gets a vivid picture of Mustapha himself and of the wild vicissitudes of the Turkish Nationalism. If we learn very little of Enver, of Djavid, of Liman von Sanders, of Refet or Ismet, we are left in no doubt as to the character and motives of the Ghazi. It is not a very pleasant picture, but it certainly explains much that has been mysterious and unexplained till now. A good deal of it must obviously be taken with a grain of salt, for it purports to describe many happenings of which there could, in the nature of things, be either no eye-witnesses or no credible ones. But there are many people who wish to know how modern Turkey is developing in the hands of her Dictator, who wish to get a living idea of the Ghazi himself, and who like their history to be as picturesque as possible. They cannot do better than read Mr. Armstrong's book.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THOUGHTS AND ADVENTURES, by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill (Thornton Butterworth, 18s.); PRETTY WITTY NELL, by Clifford Bax (Capman and Hall, 12s. 6d.); AT JOHN MURRAY'S (1843-1892), by George Paston (Murray, 15s.); Fiction.—GREAT DUST, by Peter Traill (Grayson, 7s. 6d.); CONVERSATION PIECES, by M. J. Farrell (Collins, 7s. 6d.); Plays.—WILD DECEMBER, by Clemence Dane (Heinemann, 6s.).

EPISODES IN A VARIED LIFE

By LORD CONWAY OF ALLINGTON

XVI.—LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS

VILLAGES IN THE MOUNTAINS

IN the Himalayas and again in Bolivia I had opportunities of observing the village life of people in a low stage of civilisation. Thus, in remote villages north of Kashmir the village communities lived isolated lives and had little, unless it were hostile, communication with one another. Thus, at the head of the Hunza valley, the town of Baltit, if you can call it a town, though divided only from Nagar, on the opposite bank, by a torrential river flowing in a deep gorge, had no dealings with the neighbouring petty State nor would individual inhabitants of one place venture casually to enter within the walls of the other. Each town was defended by massive fortifications like nothing in Europe more resemblant than the walls and defences of Homeric Tiryns.

THE RAJAH OF HUNZA

When camped at Nagar I paid a ceremonial visit to the Rajah of Hunza. We had to cross the main and a tributary stream in each case by a perilously slender rope-bridge carried from bank to bank in a deep festoon—or, rather, catenary—and either swinging giddily high above a raging torrent or actually dipping into the water. The Rajah's castle was a building of great strength, with walls built of dry stone ten or fifteen feet thick. The interior was filled with a complicated assemblage of rooms. For staircases there were sloping tree-trunks notched into steps. One derived everywhere the impression that many complications in the plan were to be explained as designed for defence. The Rajah's reception room was high up and had a loggia commanding a comprehensive view including almost the whole of his territory. His throne was a much-battered leather-covered arm-chair, which might have begun its very chequered career in the smoking-room last of a club and continued it in some frontier mess. It was on its legs. The vizier and the courtiers sat around against the walls, some on a rough bench or two, but most on the dusty floor. The eldest son of the Rajah also had his hangers-on, who followed him everywhere and obviously kow-towed to him. It seemed to me that each of these hill villages had a language of its own. Sometimes the languages of two neighbouring villages were not only dissimilar, but wholly different, even belonging to different families of language. The reason for this strange complication is to be found in the fact that a succession of groups of

population has been driven up into the high valleys by invaders down below, who forced them out of their homes and caused them to seek new accommodation in less accessible regions. Thus, in a great valley like that of the Indus you find one kind of people after another pressed up from below, and, in their turn, pressing their predecessors upward, with the observed result that racial and linguistic differences of a marked character succeed one another for no obvious reason.

These hill villages were all autocracies, as far as I could learn, but so closely were the dwellings compacted together that public opinion was necessarily important. The Rajah's word was law, but he had to be careful what he said. In several places we found ancient habits and traditions carefully preserved. Thus, one Rajah retained certain priestly functions. He had to turn the first sod at the opening of the ploughing season. Fertility was held to depend upon his performance of certain rites. The common life of a village was a very lively thing and was maintained by many activities. Each village had a body of musicians who were very much in evidence. Their instruments were pipes and drums, especially drums. Such a band used generally to meet us as we approached a settlement, and they would be accompanied by the whole population. Arrived at the village green, or open dancing place, they would form a circle seated on the ground, with the band and the chief men of the place on one side and the crowd all around. Then a single dancer would leap into the midst and would pirouette about, often manifesting no little skill. He would begin with quiet movements, and the band would play in a low tone. As the dancer became excited the band would cheer up; perhaps two or three dancers would join the first, the excitement would increase and the drummers and pipers would burst into a more passionate music till every onlooker had caught the infection and a wild excitement carried the whole company away. There was here

and there an individual capable of arousing in his neighbours a passion altogether extraordinary. One such man possessed the power to move his head (held quite vertically) across from shoulder to shoulder as though it ran on a slot. It was only at the very end of a performance, when every art of excitement had been employed, that he would come forward into the midst and display his strange faculty. The sight of it seemed almost toadden the crowd, who greeted him with shouts of joy, and dismissed him with yells of admiration. Next morning,



A ROPE BRIDGE IN KASHMIR

when we left that village, he went ahead of us, and as we passed into the open country he stood by the path and slotted his head to and fro as a kind of final salutation.

The chief everyday function of the band was to accompany, stimulate, and glorify the polo players, that is to say, all the riders who could get astride of anything with four legs. Every village had its polo ground, different in shape from such polo grounds as we employ. The game also is different from ours. Their grounds are long and narrow walled-in enclosures of bare earth, beaten more or less smooth by the trampling of feet. The band sat over against the middle of the strip. The contest began at one end and rather resembled a race. The band adjusted its music to the progress of the game, being low in tone and slow in time at the first tossing out of the ball. If a player obtained a momentary control of it, we were stimulated by louder sounds and a quicker time. If he dropped it, the pipes wailed. When a goal seemed to be near, passionate pipings and drummings encouraged the player. An actual goal was saluted with screaming pipes and banging drums and the shouts of the onlookers. The musicians certainly availed to create wild outbursts of enthusiasm when such was the mood of the folk.

The hostility manifested to me by the Aymara Indians of Bolivia prevented me from obtaining any like understanding of the ways of the villagers. The dancing-floor of Ariadne, which Sir Arthur Evans revealed at Kossos, finds its parallel in almost every Himalayan village; the only such floor which I observed in Bolivia, where the people danced, was evidently made for a threshing-floor. I don't know whether that was the original purpose of Ariadne's. The most interesting incident of village life which I had an opportunity of observing among the Aymaras was the end of a great village festival. It was prepared in this way. A big cauldron and a quantity of maize having been provided, all the squaws were set to chew the maize and spit it out into the cauldron. I was told that it took as much as three months to fill the cauldron with this dreadful mess. It fermented and produced an intoxicating drink called Chicha. When all was

ready for the festival, work ceased and the whole village devoted its energies to drinking so long as the liquor lasted. As the alcohol mounted into their heads, of course, they began to dance, and they danced and drank, drank and danced, for about three days and nights, the whole performance ending up in more or less of a free fight. I came upon a village "the morning after." They were indeed a sorry-looking lot, with bleeding wounds and bruises and evidently suffering from headaches. The squaws were in authority, and one old woman in particular was slanging the men in fine style. Such drinking bouts took place, I was told, about four times a year. Often they could not happen for lack of means.

THE FESTIVALS OF DIONYSUS

I take it that the prehistoric festivals of Dionysus were of this character. To make enough alcohol to intoxicate a village is not an easy undertaking for a savage community, but it was accomplished very widely and most efficiently among the more advanced primitive races. Of course, approaching intoxication was ascribed to incipient possession by a god, and to him were paid such honours as his worshippers could devise. Dancing

must have been an early element in the ritual; dancing leads to acting, and out of dancing and acting arose the drama and poetry. I feel driven to claim that the birth of imagination arose out of the village orgies of simple people. Alcohol stimulated what otherwise would have been utterly soggy brains, and from the impulse thus communicated ultimately arose, among a gifted people such as the Greeks, the Homeric poems and the dramas of Aeschylus. If Prohibition were ever to be universally enforced in America, it seems not impossible that the imagination, and with it the artistic impulses of the people, would atrophy and we should behold across the ocean a people of engineers, craftsmen, and materialists who might give us great inventions and wonderful products of human ingenuity, but who would fail to produce works of art depending for their production on the vital impulse of a keen popular imagination.



THE CASTLE AND FORTRESS OF THE CHIEFS OF HUNZA

It is approached by a narrow alley way, made thus to baffle attacks. Above the tower in the centre is suspended a magician's drum



A KASHMIR VILLAGE POLO TEAM—"THAT IS TO SAY, ALL THE VILLAGERS WHO COULD GET ASTRIDE OF ANYTHING WITH FOUR LEGS"

WALNUT GROWING IN ENGLAND PRESENT AND FUTURE

A woman, a dog and a walnut tree,
The more you whack them the better they be.

If the average Englishman is asked what thought springs to his mind in connection with the word "walnut," he will very probably reply with the words of this well known rhyme. Everyone is familiar with it, although most people have some doubt as to its truth—when applied to the walnut tree!

Tradition has it that a walnut trunk which is occasionally injured by flogging with chains will respond by producing the well known galls or "burrs," which, in section, show the beautiful, wavy markings that make this wood so valuable for panelling furniture. Unfortunately, there seems to be little or no support for this idea, and a serious stem-rot is a much more probable outcome of such treatment.

Originally walnuts were probably beaten with long poles in order to bring down the nuts while they were still green and ready for pickling. As a result of such treatment little pieces of twig were inevitably knocked down at the same time. Where a terminal bud had been knocked off, several lateral buds grew out in the following spring, and produced two or three fruiting shoots instead of only one. Hard pruning is unsuitable for walnut trees, as it results in vigorous vegetative growth as distinct from short fruiting shoots. This "whacking" of walnut trees with long poles, therefore, achieves the double purpose of bringing down the nuts and providing sufficient pruning to increase the fruiting capacity of the tree.

But, whether whacked or no, the walnut as a tree should be as much esteemed as the elm or chestnut when planting for effect. How picturesque an avenue the walnut will make is seen by the view in the grounds of Leeds Castle near Maidstone, and by several other fine examples of this method of planting that are to be found near Wells in Somerset. The trees should stand far enough apart both in the rows and between the rows to have plenty of light and air around them. The full charm of their spreading umbrella-like habit of growth is then seen to advantage. It is this characteristic growth which makes these trees eminently suitable for giving shade in the hedgerows, and providing shelter for grazing animals in open fields. If one is planted for posterity alone, there is no tree to surpass the walnut. One of these magnificent old trees stands at Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, and it is estimated that it has stood there for the past 500 years. This tree has a spread of a quarter of an acre, with a trunk of 11ft. in

circumference; in the time of Queen Elizabeth it must have been giving shade and bearing nuts as it is to-day.

It may be remarked at this point that walnut trees are already common in England, but it cannot be denied that the vast majority of these trees have been grown from seed and bear very inferior nuts, while many never bear a crop at all. One is only too familiar with the English walnuts which appear in the shops for about a fortnight at the end of October—small nuts, nearly black in colour, the two halves of the shell usually ready to separate on pressure from the fingers, disclosing an unattractive-looking kernel which frequently by no means fills the shell and is surrounded by a thick brown skin. The work of peeling a kernel is tedious and often very difficult, but usually necessary on account of the extreme bitterness of the skin, which completely masks any flavour the kernel may possess. In the majority of cases, however, the flavour of the kernel is either watery and insipid, or faintly sugary. Rare indeed are those with the rich nutty flavour characteristic of a good walnut.

When this dismal picture is compared with that of the attractive walnuts from France and California which appear in our shops about Christmas time, when our own supplies have long since been exhausted, we have reason to pause and consider whether something could not be done to improve the quality of the walnuts produced in England. These nuts, which come over from the walnut-growing areas abroad, are all named varieties, many of which have in recent years been found to grow well in this country. The nuts are of a medium size and have been bleached to an attractive light colour. The rich, fully flavoured kernels, practically filling the shells, are surrounded by thin papery skins which are almost flavourless and therefore need not be removed before eating the nut. In view of this prevailing state of affairs, it is small wonder that home-grown walnuts are of little account and totally inadequate to supply our needs.

HOW TO STORE WALNUTS

When any attempt is made to store the average English walnut it becomes mouldy, or shrivelled and useless, within a few weeks; but the problem of storing selected English walnuts during the winter has been studied at East Malling Research Station during the last few years. It has been found that two factors are all-important in keeping walnuts plump and free from moulds during the winter. Firstly, the nuts must be well sealed (*i.e.*, the two



THE TRUNK AND MAIN BRANCHES OF A MAGNIFICENT WALNUT AT HOVINGHAM HALL, YORKSHIRE



AVENUE OF WALNUTS AT LEEDS CASTLE, MAIDSTONE

These trees have all been grown from seed, and the nuts specially selected for pickling are the only ones of outstanding quality produced

halves of the shell must not gape open when pressed with the thumb and forefinger), and secondly, every trace of the green outer husk must be removed before they are stored, as it is on this that moulds commence to grow, and afterwards penetrate the shell and attack the kernel. Where walnuts are grown on a large scale, mechanical washers are used for removal of the husk, but this can be accomplished quite successfully on a small scale with a soft brush in water. After washing they should be put in a single layer, preferably in a current of air, where they will dry quickly. To improve the colour of the shells and to make them more resistant to fungi they may be dipped in a bleaching solution prepared from chloride of lime. When dry, the nuts are placed in any convenient vessel, such as an earthenware crock, which is filled with alternate layers of nuts and salt, and kept in a cool place. By this method well sealed nuts have been stored successfully from October until the following May.

PLANTING

As a result of long experience on the Continent and in California, it has been found that walnut seedlings are almost as variable as apples, and hence vegetative propagation must be employed in order to raise reliable trees.

During the last few years the possibility of improving the production of walnuts in this country by planting up grafted trees of good named varieties was stressed by Mr. Howard Spence, who sought the collaboration of East Malling Research Station because of its work on the vegetative propagation and standardisation of fruit plants. With a view to this end Mr. H. V. Taylor of the Ministry of Agriculture instituted, through the Ministry's inspectors, a survey of the walnuts up and down the country in the hope of selecting a few trees of special merit for further propagation. As a result of this survey and of a most successful Walnut Competition held in 1929 under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society assisted by the Ministry, six trees were selected to be kept under observation. Two of these trees are situated in Kent, two in Suffolk, one in Gloucester, and one in Worcester.

In addition to propagating from the trees selected by the Walnut Survey and Competition, material has been collected from

the walnut-growing areas in France and California and, to a less extent, from Belgium, Italy and the East. Scions have also been included from parent trees known to produce the beautiful burr walnut wood which is being used more and more extensively in the production of suites of furniture and in cabinet-making. Trees that have been raised vegetatively from such material are at present too small to show any signs of burr formation, but it is hoped that they may maintain this characteristic and thus make valuable timber.

Up to the present time very little success in budding and grafting walnuts out of doors has been obtained in England, and nearly all the collection at East Malling Research Station has been raised under glass. Walnuts are grafted in the spring and planted out in the nursery about the end of August. During the next two or three years they are pruned and tended; then, at about 5ft. high, they are transplanted to permanent positions. These young trees need careful planting, followed by cultivation as for any other fruit tree while they are becoming established in their new environment. Many people have a mistaken idea that when planting up walnut trees one is working entirely for future generations. As a matter of fact, nuts normally appear on a grafted tree after five or six years, and frequently even before this time. A seedling is reputed to come into cropping several years later and has the added disadvantage of bearing nuts of unknown quality.

At the end of 1931 some 624 walnut trees had been raised vegetatively at East Malling. These trees consist of some sixty-four varieties collected from all over the world. Twelve varieties which bear nuts of outstanding quality have now been selected as being especially suitable for our climatic conditions. These are all late in leafing out, so they should escape damage to the foliage and nutlets by our late spring frosts. Seven established English trees have been included among these suitable varieties, five of them being outstanding at the Walnut Competition. The other two selected English trees bear grape-like clusters of small nuts; sometimes there are as many as twenty or thirty nuts in a bunch. These small nuts are eminently suitable for pickling and are being propagated for that purpose. One tree is situated in an avenue of walnuts in the grounds of Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, and the



YOUNG GRAFTED WALNUT TREE BEARING NUTS AT THE AGE OF THREE YEARS

other in Sussex. Samples of nuts from these trees have been tested by two leading London firms and proved to be very satisfactory for pickling purposes. The consumption of cold beef and its accompanying pickled walnuts is enormous in this country, and large consignments of green nuts for this purpose are sent over here from Belgium every year. Our climate is equally suitable for the production of nuts for pickling, and there seems no reason why we should not be self-supporting in this direction. Trees are now being grafted especially for this purpose, and we look forward to the time when plantations of trees are planted up for their pickling nuts in the same way that to-day plantations of apples are grown definitely for culinary or dessert purposes.

In addition to these English trees that have been selected for rapid propagation, four well known French varieties have been chosen—Franquette, Mayette, Meylanaise, and Treyve; also one American variety named Woodland. The latter, in addition to bearing nuts of outstanding quality, also bears catkins during the first few years. Most walnut trees bear nutlets only during the first five years, and these mature only if they are fertilised by pollen from an older tree. After this time both types of flower are borne on grafted walnut trees. On account of its precocity in bearing catkins, the variety Woodland should bring about earlier cropping than usual if planted up with other young walnut trees.

Although a few good varieties of walnuts have now been selected for rapid propagation, it is possible that the best nuts in the country have not yet been discovered. Samples of promising nuts will be welcomed at this station, where they will be tested

in order to ascertain whether they reach the required standard. Before samples of nuts are submitted they should have passed the preliminary test of remaining unshriveled, rich and palatable after being kept for a fortnight exposed to living-room temperature.

Having accomplished the necessarily slow and arduous work of surveying many walnut trees already growing in this country and selecting from them and from foreign varieties a few suitable for growing under our climatic conditions, it is felt that it is now possible to work on a definite programme of rapid propagation, as outlined above, in order to meet the increasing demand for grafted walnut trees in the British Isles. Last season 132 grafted walnut trees of named varieties were distributed from this station, and planted up in copses, avenues, in groups of two or three, and even singly. This season a larger number of trees are available and a ready demand is being found for them. It is hoped that having now commenced to distribute the trees, it will be possible to keep up the supply from year to year. With this end in view some 500 trees of the selected varieties have been raised this year. Most of these have now been planted out in the nursery and will be ready for distribution in the course of the next year or two.

Enquiries for grafted walnut trees have also been received from Australia, South Africa, and Palestine, and scion wood of certain varieties that do well under Californian conditions is now being produced here. From this material it will be possible to raise trees suitable for growing in warmer climates which will meet the demand from the Dominions and elsewhere.

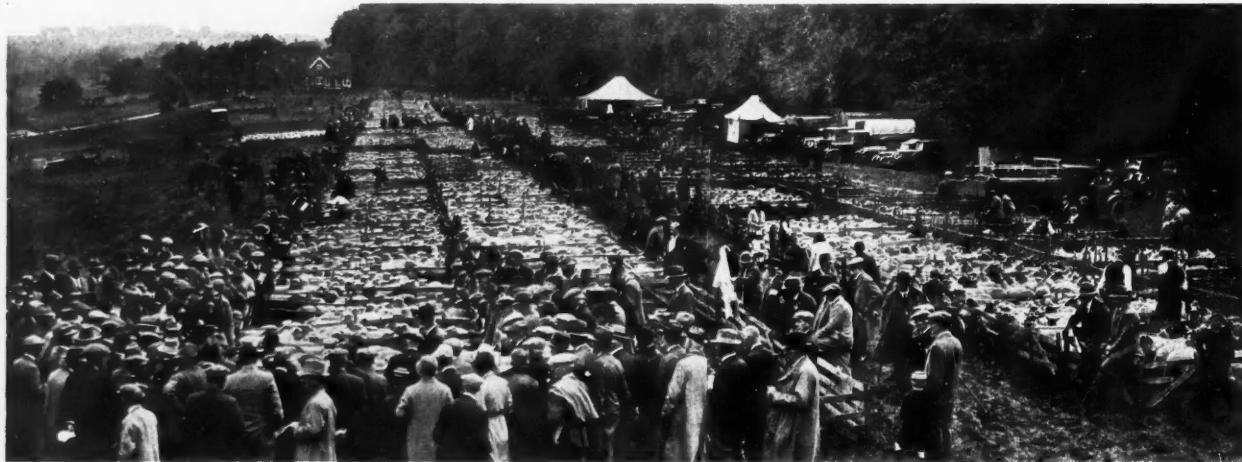
JOYCE B. HAMOND.

TOWARDS AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The general symptoms and causes of decay, and the uneconomic basis of the Landlord-Tenant system of ownership have been examined. The organisation of marketing is the most urgent and practicable reform needed for agriculture, a reform already effected in certain industries. The average farmer at present pits himself individually against the organised farmers of the world. The next article, by Professor R. G. Stapledon, will form the Introduction to the second section of this series : Grassland Farming

Edited by CHRISTOPHER TURNOR AND F. J. PREWETT

I.—A SURVEY. (*d, Concluding the Survey*) THE BUSINESS OF MARKETING



DURING the past hundred years every effort has been made to turn out deeper milking cows, more effective manures, anything tending towards increased production, so that farm output, not necessarily per acre, but certainly per unit of cost, has steadily risen. It is only quite recently that the importance of enquiry into agricultural marketing has been realised. It is true, every farmer knows about his local conditions. But the selling of a commodity is not governed locally, hardly even nationally. The chemist and the breeder can do all their work in isolation, while the economist who investigates the problems of marketing must dismiss local boundaries from his mind. Whether China is a weak or a strong buyer of wheat may affect the English grower's pocket much more than a skilful application of manures on his own fields. It is true that there are influences upon his prices which the farmer can never foresee, and which are beyond any reasonable expectation of control. But a very great deal remains which can be done with advantage inside this country. At least, there is universal agreement that existing marketing methods are not as advantageous as they might be for the farmer. The fact that the Agricultural Marketing Act became law last year is sufficient evidence of this, evidence too that the State is concerned to bring about marketing reform, and recognises that

the farming community is unequal to carrying it out without State support.

It is localness of transaction largely that makes for expense and inefficiency in existing marketing practice. It is generally true that the marketing of the major commodities which have always been grown is the same in England now as it was before the Industrial Revolution. An exception might be made in the case of milk, but here it was the removing of the cow from the town dairy to the farm, a radical change in established conditions of production, which reconciled farmers to a radical change in marketing ; and it was the middleman, not the farmer, who seized the opportunity to secure the economies and profits of bulk transport. There is clearly a tenaciousness of custom in the farmer's attitude towards marketing which contrasts with his readiness to adopt new processes in production. For one thing, he can revolutionise his production single-handed, but any great modification in marketing methods requires the collaboration of a considerable number of individuals. Such collaboration is difficult in any case, and especially in an industry where the workers are isolated from one another, and where long experience has shown that individualism in production is a large factor in success. That is a real problem in agricultural marketing, to reconcile individualism in breeding and cropping

with collectivism in selling. It is not true that farmers are immovably conservative. Within the past fifty years they have made a great change-over from arable to grass. Even since the War, the admirable rotation of crops which was worked out in England more than a century ago, and which endured for as long, has been given up, labour has been replaced by the machine, maximum yield to the most profitable, all under economic pressure. But marketing goes on as it did more than a century ago, and as it had then been going on since the Middle Ages, when England was a community of small towns directly dependent on the surrounding countryside, each town and its farmlands constituting practically self-supporting units. The subsequent concentration of a great part of the population in large towns in a few confined and clearly marked areas of the country, and the present complete network of railways and good roads have not broken down ancient practice. Each farmer still offers his corn in the local market, although he knows the buyer will simply make a bulk of it and send it to one of the port mills. This is an essential service, but it is by no means essential to have a dozen corn dealers in every little market to do the work of one. Similarly, fat cattle and sheep are auctioned in local markets, although most of them will be sent forward to a larger market for further auction before they reach the consuming centre. There are here two sets, at least, of auction, toll, and droving charges where only one is necessary. Further, where there are only a half-dozen butchers and dealers, who meet two or three times a week and are well acquainted, a "ring" is bound to be formed.

If a dozen small markets were scrapped in favour of one, preferably new-built and on a railway siding instead of in the centre of a traffic-congested town, buyers would be too numerous to work a "ring," and the auction and droving charges per beast could be very much reduced.

To a large extent, the ancient methods of sale have survived because the farmer has put all of his thought into producing, not into selling. But there are factors beyond his control which obstruct any change. Many towns hold charter rights preventing the setting-up of markets that might compete with them. The towns get the tolls, and they also get the weekly influx of farmers and their families to make purchases, so they cling to their privileges. No auctioneer, carrier or drover wants to be one of those who must be sacrificed to centralisation, and auctioneers and dealers are able to make very effective opposition to change. They may have let the farmer have store stock on credit. It is certainly not easy for such a farmer to despatch his stock to a more satisfactory market, if one exists within range, or to join in financing and supporting one. There can be no great progress in marketing reform until the farmer is independent of this traditional middleman credit. Everyone is familiar with the dealer's boast, that he finances the farmer. This is not to say that he is unfair or ungenerous, but that the mere fact of it weighs against change, maintains a redundancy of agents and operations, adds to the expense of getting a commodity from farmer to consumer; and all of this falls on the farmer.

It is time that the farmer recognised he is running a trading enterprise on the same terms as his urban neighbour. He no longer clothes and feeds his family direct from his land, but produces commodities for cash sale, and buys his household

necessities with the money. He is a business man competing with the other business men of the towns. The industrialist has gone a long way towards pooling his sales, partly for economy, partly for control of the market. That is what the farmer comes up against when he buys. He can protect himself only when he, too, pools his sales. Practically the whole of the orange crop of California, the egg output of the North Western United States, the mutton of New Zealand, the bacon of Denmark, is collected, processed, graded, despatched and sold through a single organisation, an organisation built up and owned by the producers.

No individual farmer attempts to sell his produce. Instead, he combines with his neighbours to employ a highly experienced salesman to work in the common interest.

He incurs the minimum of expense, and he is left free to concentrate on production. If the price is low, at least he knows that he is getting the whole of it, and that the remedy is in his own hands, to produce less or to encourage demand. The unorganised English farming community can do nothing in bad times but wait for the wasteful elimination of a proportion of producers by bankruptcy, or gamble on a providential improvement of international trade conditions. How completely the existing individualism of English marketing is due to traditional practice is best shown by the fact that these great agricultural marketing syndicates abroad flourish in countries where farming is new, or has taken on a new form, and by the fact that, here in England, too, the marketing of new crops, like sugar beet and small fruit, falls naturally and immediately into a form of pooling or collectivisation, and is based on legal contract. Milk distribution, again a new industry in its present form, shows also a fair degree of united action among producers and of sale by contract.

The Agricultural Marketing Act puts public funds and public support at the farmers' disposal. A sufficient majority of the producers of a commodity, and of the production in a given area, enable coercion to be applied to the minority of producers who might obstruct organisation or endeavour to profit by remaining outside it. That means, the quantity placed on the market can be controlled, and seasonal dumping and sudden fluctuations in price avoided. The Act stipulates, rightly, that the initiative must come from the farmers. The State has offered them powers greater than those granted in any other country.

They have at their doors the market which the rest of the world covets from a distance.

Public opinion is sympathetic, but will rightly demand that the English farmer do as much for himself as the Dominion and foreign farmer has done: combine for selling. Other important advantages come with combination—sound grading, standardisation, sale by sample on a reliable and agreed basis of quality. These can only become effective when the farmers are organised for marketing.

It was by exploiting them that the overseas farmer has been able to gain the English consumer's confidence, while the bulk of home producers have lost it.

an ironic situation which the English farmer must deal with by organising under the Marketing Act and by making full use of the provisions of the Grading and Marking Act.



"MARKETING GOES ON AS IT DID IN THE MIDDLE AGES"
A study of types at a local sale

Nov. 19th, 1932.

CORRESPONDENCE

AGRICULTURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—May I venture to comment on an aspect of the agricultural problem and Mr. Christopher Turnor's policy which seemed somehow to have been overlooked by him in the recent articles in your paper?

I refer to unemployment. The material facts are, I think, these.

The present daily average of unemployed persons, insured and uninsured, of all classes, including those on what is substantially relief work, can hardly be less than 4,000,000; while if we group together the totally unemployed and intermittently unemployed the figure may be 10,000,000.

Of the 4,000,000 there seems, apart from the revival of agriculture, little likelihood of absorbing more than 1,000,000 in industry; while if we allow 1,750,000 and add 250,000 for house building, there still remain 2,000,000 unemployed to be absorbed.

Now let us turn to another point. The articles in COUNTRY LIFE tell us that there are 1,500,000 now employed in agriculture, producing somewhere about £240,000,000 worth of food yearly; thus each worker produces on an average about £160 worth in a year. The policy suggested appears to be to bring another 200,000 workers into employ—possibly a few more—to produce £500 worth of food per worker, with a total produce of £100,000,000 a year. These new workers are, apparently, to spend all their receipts in the towns on "the produce of our factories"—to me a purely fantastic idea—and so create a market for £100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods and, presumably, bring about 500,000 workers into industrial employ. The true results of bringing 200,000 workers into agriculture is thought by other authorities to be to bring about 100,000 workers into industrial employ. We might split the difference and allow 300,000 industrial workers brought into work. Mr. Christopher Turnor's policy will then bring 400,000 in all into work. This leaves us with 1,600,000 out of work, at a cost to the nation of, perhaps, £80,000,000 a year for unemployment and possibly twice or even three times as much if we include other relative national losses.

The danger of putting forward such a policy is that it takes the wind out of the sails of those who have worked out and are putting before the country a carefully prepared scheme for absorbing the whole 2,000,000 of the unemployed who really belong to agriculture and related industrial work.

If space permitted I could criticise the policy from a broader angle.—MONTAGUE FORDHAM, Chairman, Rural Reconstruction Association.

[We sent our correspondent's letter to the editors of the series of articles, who reply:

"We welcome Mr. Fordham's criticisms of our introductory articles 'Towards an Agricultural Policy,' since it shows that we have put forward no extravagant claim. To win an extra £100,000,000 from the land is a vast undertaking; it is hard to say how many men would be employed in achieving this. At the present output per man it might well require 500,000 extra cultivators, but, with increasing mechanisation, output per man is rising rapidly. We pointed out that since 1921 some 200,000 men had been driven from the land; the first object should be their return to the land. We can only regard Mr. Fordham's objective of 2,000,000 more cultivators as Utopian, we might almost say fantastic, as a practical proposal. Our point in regard to the exchange between primary and secondary products was that ultimately primary

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE JUBILEE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am sending you a photograph of my father-in-law, the late Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, which I trust may interest you, in connection with the Primrose League Jubilee and the banquet in its honour, held on November 17th at the Hotel Metropole.

The first idea of a Primrose League was Sir Henry's entirely. He confided his idea to his great friend, Lord Randolph Churchill, and together, and assisted by Sir Alfred Slade and Sir John Gorst, they founded the League.—F. DRUMMOND-WOLFF.

CANINE HYSTERIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Major Harding Cox is right in saying that the bromide treatment may alleviate hysteria without necessarily preventing a recurrence. Mr. F. W. Cousens has dealt with this matter in *The Dog's Medical Dictionary*. He recommends small doses of belladonna homoeopathic trituration in certain quantities.

It is believed, too, that a change of food is often beneficial. Some veterinary surgeons consider that the ailment is caused by vitamin deficiency in the diet. The puzzling thing to me, as a non-scientific observer, is that hysteria should have appeared as something new within the last decade, while, so far as I am aware, dogs are fed now very much as they have been for the last thirty years or more.

In *Diseases of the Dog*, first published before we had any talk about hysteria, Muller and Glass describe active hyperæmia of the brain, the symptoms of which are strikingly similar. "These consist in great restlessness, running around, making frequent changes of position, irritability, a tendency to biting and attacks of delirium, partial or general convulsions," and so on. Congestion of the coverings of the brain is the usual cause, and the condition may arise from excitement in young animals, sunstroke or over-eating, among other things.

Apart from hysteria, there is no doubt that nervousness is on the increase in dogs, many of which display timidity that is almost painful. To some extent, perhaps, inbreeding is responsible, but by no means invariably, as the disability is seen in those that come from unrelated parents. My own belief—take it for what it is worth—is that nervousness is most apparent in dogs that have been spoilt, and never subjected to discipline.—A. CROXTON SMITH.

THE MANSION HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was much interested in Mr. Arthur Oswald's description of the recent restoration, and the delightful photographs you published. Mr. Oswald writes: "Thanks to Mr. Perks who initiated and prepared the great scheme of restoration." That is quite correct, and when the building was re-opened the City Corporation prepared an official pamphlet. The following is an extract under the heading "Some of the people responsible for the work"; it states: "Mr. Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., for the Architectural Work from the date of

the first reference from the Court to the Committee up to the time of his retirement from the office of City architect and Surveyor," and during that period all the plans and working drawings were made in my office. When I retired the alterations were almost entirely completed and the painting and decorative work was well in hand. I exceedingly regret that much incorrect information has been given to the Press, and think the above facts may interest your readers.—SYDNEY PERKS.

[As some misunderstanding has arisen over the responsibility for the great work of restoring the Mansion House, we are glad of the opportunity to publish Mr. Perks's letter.—ED.]



THE LATE SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF
A founder of the Primrose League

products were in the main paid for by manufactured goods. Finally, we are not aware that we have yet promulgated a policy."—Ed.]

THE CORN PRODUCTION ACT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Mr. Turnor, in your issue of Nov. 12th, says that when the Corn Production Act was repealed in 1921 the provisions for a fixed rate of wages were retained.

That is incorrect. The whole Act was repealed, including the wages pact.

There was no Act dealing with agricultural wages from the repeal of the Corn Production Act until 1924.

In that year the Socialist Government introduced and passed the Agricultural Wages Act.—BANBURY OF SOUTHAM.

EARLY FIRE FIGHTING

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This print is dated 1678 and shows one of the early manual engines with long pump handles which required four men to operate them. The announcement runs: "These Engins (which are the best) to quench great Fires, are Made by John Keeling in Black Fryers (after many years Experience) Who also maketh all other sorts of Engins." A copy of this print was recently lent by Messrs. Merryweather to an interesting little exhibition illustrating early fire-fighting history which was got together by the Ratner Safe Company at 29, Cannon Street.—CLIVE LAMBERT

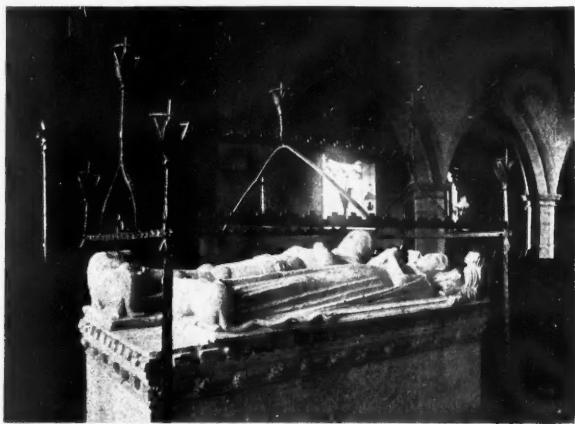


AN EARLY FIRE ENGINE.
(From a Print of 1678.)

A MONUMENT WITH AN IRON HEARSE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Here is an interesting monument found in West Tanfield Church, near Ripon. It is



JOHN MARMION AND HIS WIFE IN WEST TANFIELD CHURCH

the tomb of John Marmion (died 1386) and his wife. The figures are of alabaster, the knight wearing a suit of plate armour. An unusual ornament is built over this monument, a very fine example of an iron hearse, used for supporting a pall. On the hearse are sconces for holding candles, three on the ridge and two on each side.

The home of the Marmions was close by the church. Only a tower with an oriel window now remains.—F. SMITH.

THE STORY OF A CAST HOUND

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The Master and the huntsman of the pack were once in colloquy about the misdeeds of a young hound, which, although a fine upstanding young animal, had been guilty of following up scents other than that of his rightful quarry, the fox. "Yes," said the Master, "after that goat episode I am afraid we cannot keep Ranter, but as it happens I have a friend who lives in a wild district of the Highlands, and he wants a hound to accompany his terriers on their hunts of the mountain foxes, so he can have this one." "Well," said the other, "Ranter killed the goat, sir, and you know people say that a dog which has one tasted blood of sheep or goat should be instantly shot, for he is sure to do the same thing again." "That is ancient fallacy I am sure, but in any case I will tell my friend that the hound killed the goat, and he can warn his hunter, and let him do as he likes with the dog." So that was how Ranter, whose name was soon to be changed to "Gasgach," came into the possession of "Ailein of the Dogs," the famed fox hunter of Glena-t-d-Nocdt.

Ailein knew a dog when he saw one, for he judged the animals by the old Celtic descriptive formula for the breeding of a dog hero: "The first-born dog pup of a bitch's first litter, broad between the eyes (of a dark colour), prick-eared, wide in the chest, but narrow of flank." "Killed a goat, has he?" said Ailein. "Well, if he runs another in the Mull of Kintyre, he will have his lesson; and if that does not cure him, I will muzzle and place him where an old black-faced ram can have a knock or two at him." The latter form of punishment for a dog which has attacked a sheep is an almost certain cure for a sheep-killer, for a dog's memory is its strongest point, and the terror of meeting another ram makes it avoid all sheep.

Ailein gained his new charge's confidence before taking him among the grizzled veterans of the terrier pack, nearly all of which bore scars of honourable battles with todts and brocks and otters. One little hero had lost his whole upper lip in a grim struggle with a badger, and, named from his deformity, showed his strong teeth in a perpetual growl. Braisteach knew how to tackle wild animals by gripping under the chin and curling himself into a ball. Once he made his grip, he did not let go, and at first sight of Gasgach he leaped at him and, having obtained his hold, held fast. Over rolled the big dog with a bellow of rage, but, roll as he might, the little one held on. At last the indomitable terrier lost his hold, when the hound seized, but at

his master's command released the terrier. One massive paw on the snarling terrier, he uttered an appalling growl. That growl meant "Give in or die," and the terrier understood, for, although he continued snarling, he forbore to bite. Gasgach was now leader of the pack, but at its very first hunt he led it astray.

Grand old wild goats, all white, and with tremendous horns live in the cliffs of the Mull of Kintyre, and their scent is overpoweringly like that of a fox. Gasgach soon struck the scent of an old Billy, and off he went on it at full cry, his little friends following as best they might. Billy ran well until he reached the narrowest and wildest part of the foot-wide track across a cliff, when he stopped short, and disputed the path with the pack. Gasgach leaped for the throat, but the old goat sent him over the ledge with one dexterous sweep of his long horns. It was a grassy slope, and

that saved the dog's life, but he rolled and tumbled downwards for quite a hundred yards, finally coming to rest on the beach. Arising in a dazed condition, he tried to come up-hill, but he had had a knock on the head in the first instance, and when trying to advance went groggily backwards. The terriers had no interest in the goat, lacking leadership, so the episode ended with Gasgach being assisted home, and he never chased a goat again. When he had fully recovered, the old hunter took him on the lead among both sheep and goats, and warned him against touching either, but the goat had possibly already served to cure him, for he never chased a domestic animal again.

His name was long famous in the district, and he was chiefly instrumental in exterminating the foxes of Kintyre, which had, up to that time, been doing much damage among sheep. The cairns in which the Mull foxes lived are immense in size, and it was Gasgach's duty to pursue and bowl over the escaping foxes, when, the terriers arriving, joined the fray. He caught otters as they scrambled over the seaweed from their rocky fastnesses, too, and his fame came to its zenith after his pursuit and capture of what was probably the last Kintyre fox. The animal was got on foot at the head of Barr Glen in Kintyre, and was killed at Skipness. The terriers accompanying Gasgach in that famous hunt (which has been

wrongly described as taking place in various parts of the Highlands) returned home on the day following it, but Gasgach was found lying beside the equally exhausted fox by the Skipness shepherd late on the evening of the actual day in which the hunt began.—DUGALD MACINTYRE.

AN INGENIOUS PRIMITIVE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The enclosed photograph shows a very ingenious arrangement, the invention of a Yorkshire farmer, for supplying all the drinking water required for the use of his farm stock. On one side of the road are situated the farm buildings, waterless, and on the other side is the river, the level of its water being about 3ft. below the road. To carry it in buckets is far too tedious a job. So a light wooden frame about 10ft. in diameter was constructed, with a spindle in the centre, on which to revolve, and to the rim of the frame were fixed eight paddles about 15ins. square, at equal spaces. Pivoted alongside one of these paddles is an ordinary tin holding about three-quarters of a pint, seen in the picture exactly at the top, in the act of emptying itself. The wheel is slowly revolved by the action of the current of the river. Each time it dips into the water the tin fills (the pivot being above the half-way line). As it reaches the top the tin is made to catch on a piece of wood which tips the water from the tin into the trough, which, in turn, carries the water down into a tank. One complete revolution of the wheel takes about two minutes. A small calculation shows that just under three gallons of water per hour, 68 gallons per day, or about 23,000 gallons per year, are lifted into the tank. These amounts can, of course be increased up to eight times by



A YORKSHIRE FARMER'S DEVICE

attaching further tins to the paddles. Truly a crude arrangement with a remarkable performance.—J. F. SEAMAN.

"ABOUT THE FOX"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—*A propos* your correspondent's letter "About the Fox" last week, the fox cub here depicted took the photograph of himself. He touched a fine wire stretched across his playground in the woods, and here is the result.—ARTHUR BROOK.



A FOX CUB'S PHOTOGRAPH OF HIMSELF

A THRILLING CUP RACE AND TWO 'CHASES

RIDING A WINNER WITHOUT A SADDLE

FROM a financial point of view the four days of racing at Liverpool last week may not have been entirely satisfactory to the executive of which Mr. Edward Topham is the able head. It is the point of view which counts most and must shape the future of all things, certainly that of a racecourse on which it has been customary to race for big stakes. If general attendances continue to drop, then there must creep in some degree of anxiety. I am not suggesting there is any in the case of the Liverpool executive. They are too securely established for that. But it follows that if gate receipts shrink beyond a certain point then matters, financially, must be balanced by some corresponding reduction in stakes. When that occurs, as it is doing in many cases to-day, then the cost of ownership is added to.

If we look back on this latest Liverpool meeting from a detached sporting point of view, then there was, indeed, much to satisfy. There was a magnificent finish for the Autumn Cup on the third day, when the judge found it impossible to separate two three year olds as they went past the winning post. North and South, therefore, played a draw, though the odds appeared to be much in favour of the North. From the Middleham stable in Yorkshire, the head of which is the much respected veteran, Dobson Peacock, there came the favourite Denbigh, a three year old bay colt by Winalot from Friar Palm, owned by Sir Ernest Tate. In a betting sense it was a case of 10 to 1 bar one in a field of seventeen.

Rather curiously, the next in favour at 10 to 1 was Zane Grey, owned by Lady Derby. On the disqualification of the Summer Cup winner, China King, last July, he had been awarded that race. While Zane Grey, for some reason, did very badly to come in last of all, China King was the one to register the thrilling dead-heat with Denbigh. China King, for a three year old, was very high in the handicap with 8st. 12lb., but he was only giving 5lb. to the Middleham colt. It was a dramatic race and gave a very real thrill even to one like the writer, who has seen so many big races.

Denbigh, a model of condition and fitness for the occasion, was made to assist in setting a strong gallop because, being a stayer, strongly run race was wanted for him. I saw him about fourth as they made for the last turn. Then the leaders and those on his right swung rather wide, leaving room for Denbigh's jockey to shoot him forward into the position next the rails. In that way he covered a little less ground than others.

Only a horse strong and full of running would have been able to take the chance as it offered; but, finding himself now in front, the Yorkshire jockey, Nevett, had to try and make the best of his way home. Thus was he definitely leading half way up the straight, and though I have so often seen horses caught in these Liverpool Cup races, I felt that this one was going to hang on to win.

As the thought was racing through my mind the colt began to wander away from the rails position. My experience is that a horse either does this because he is tiring or because he does not care about being in front for too long. While this was happening attention was forced on China King, who was closing up after coming from a rearmost position. No horse could have been worse placed than he was at that last turn, which gives some indication of the sustained and very brilliant run he put in to achieve what he did.

Thirty yards from the post he had become such a danger to the favourite that I thought he was certainly going to win after all. Possibly he actually got his head in front, but then Denbigh answered most



Speck, who rode his mount, Thomond II, to victory in the Becher 'Chase at Aintree last week without his saddle

courageously to a last call from his jockey and got his nose level as the judge was reached. A magnificent race and a most equitable result! Third, though three lengths away, was the lightly weighted Boy Painter, owned by Mrs. Bendir; and fourth was the top weight Disarmament, who ran a very good race indeed under his big weight of 9st. 4lb.

The £50 cup went to Mr. A. J. Smith, the Cardiff butcher, who is one of China King's three owners. He beat Sir Ernest Tate on the toss of a coin. The other joint owners are Mr. R. E. Morel and Mrs. J. Jones, who, with Clogheen, had the good fortune to win the City and Suburban earlier in the year. Rose Prince, the sire of this horse, will be remembered as having won a Cesarewitch nine years ago for Mr. A. K. Macomber. He retired the horse to the stud in this country, and then, because he was not much appreciated, he had him transferred to his stud in Normandy. Nevertheless, Rose Prince has sired many winners in this country. It was while he was here that he sired Prince Rose, the best horse probably ever owned and raced in Belgium.

Denbigh was bred at the Burton Agnes stud in Yorkshire, where the sire, Winalot, has been located ever since he went to the stud. Sent up as a yearling at Doncaster, he was bought by Sir Ernest Tate for 950 guineas. Denbigh, by the way, does not remind me a deal of his sire. He seems a sturdier and shorter-coupled horse. Not long ago he won the Welsh St. Leger, which afforded proof of stamina. This, by the way, was Dobson Peacock's ninety-sixth winner. The *doyen* of northern trainers may have reached the century before these notes are with the reader. If he has not, then I very much hope he will do so before the end of this week, for then flat racing for 1932 comes to an end.

Middleham has had a splendid year. The reader will recollect how Mrs. Robinson, sister of Sir Ernest Tate, won the Chester Cup and the Cambridgeshire with Bonny Brighteyes and Pullover, respectively; while Pommarel, for another owner, won the Northumberland Plate. Denbigh should have a bright career as a four year old.

I should like to turn for a moment to the steeplechasing seen at the meeting. After all, the best that steeplechasing can yield is seen on the famous Grand National course. Last week, for example, there were the Grand Sefton 'Chase, the Becher 'Chase, the Molyneux 'Chase, and the Valentine 'Chase, the latter being for amateur riders. Those who were present on the first day and saw a jockey bring in the winner riding bareback, with the dislodged saddle flapping over the loins of the horse, will not soon forget the incident.

Newey, who for years has been training horses at Cheltenham, won the Grand National on a horse called Eremont, though for a long way up to the finish he had had to ride with only one leather and stirrup. It is only a few years ago that I saw Mr. Harry Brown, on his own horse The Bore, come down heavily at the last fence when only one other horse was in front. But the stirring sight was to see Mr. Brown thrown up again on the horse, though his collar bone was broken and the bridle had been torn off the horse. Thus did they go past the post to claim second place—a truly heroic effort.

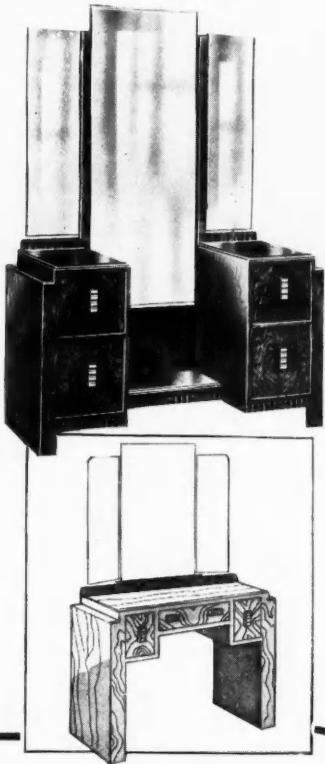
In the case of the Becher 'Chase last week the heroes were the jockey, Speck, and Mr. J. H. Whitney's six year old Thomond II. Actually the trouble with the saddle began by the time Becher's Brook had been reached. The horse took the last fence badly, with the favourite, Colliery Band, leading him easily and looking like a thousand to one on chance. It was when the last



W. A. Rouche
CHINA KING
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After a most dramatic race, he dead-heated with the favourite, Denbigh, for the Autumn Cup at the Liverpool Meeting

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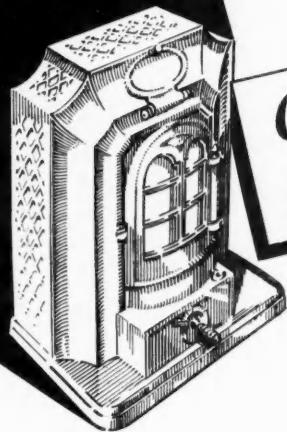
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IN every part of the world it is recognised that there is nothing to equal "Ovaltine" for ensuring sound, natural sleep and creating new stores of energy. Worn and jangled nerves are soothed and restored more quickly and more completely by "Ovaltine" than by any other form of nourishment.

"Ovaltine" is much more than an ordinary food drink

It is made from malt extract obtained from the finest English barley, fresh liquid milk and new-laid eggs from our own farms and other selected sources. A small proportion of cocoa is added as a flavouring, but it is not relied upon for food value.

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"Ovaltine" contains no added sugar. This cheap ingredient and a heavy percentage of cocoa are often added to food drinks to give bulk and to reduce costs.

It would be easy to reduce the price of "Ovaltine" by adding a high percentage of household sugar or by rearranging the proportion of its ingredients. This, however, would not conform to the high quality which has always been maintained in "Ovaltine," irrespective of cost.

It is also important to remember that "Ovaltine" is entirely free from starch. Furthermore, its food ingredients are so perfectly balanced to the needs of the body, and are so easily assimilated, that its use strengthens instead of overtaxes the digestive organs.

The advantages of "Ovaltine" are definite and many. The supreme nourishment it yields renders it by far the best and most economical food beverage you can buy. There is only one "Ovaltine"—reject substitutes.

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fence had been left behind that the saddle definitely slipped away beyond recall.

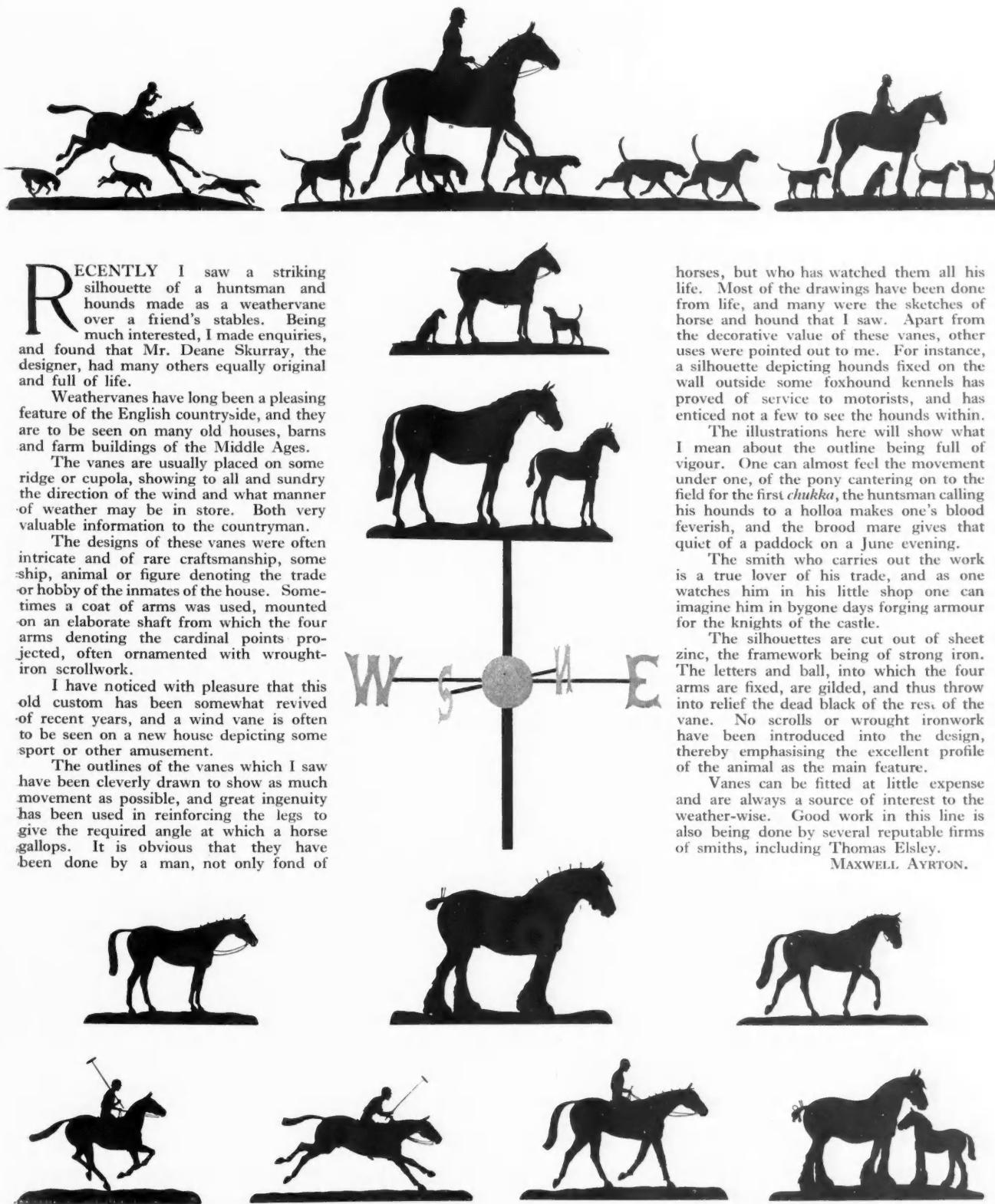
I suppose most riders would have been chiefly concerned about hanging on. Speck could have had no doubt about his ability to do so, as he somehow managed to urge on his horse, assisted probably by the flapping saddle, and, with Colliery Band beginning to stop rapidly like a very tired horse, the strange challenger overcame the leader close home to win a memorable race. It was one of the many incidents of steeplechasing at Aintree that I shall never forget.

Just a few lines in the little space available to tell of the sporting achievement of Mr. Lloyd Thomas and his super-hunter mare, Destiny Bay, in winning the chief National Hunt event of the meeting, the Grand Sefton 'Chase. This she did by a

length and a half from Mr. J. B. Snow's Delaneige, with another graduate from hunter ranks in Holmes filling third place. The point about the success is that I believe this was Mr. Thomas's first ride over the Liverpool fences. I remember him riding his mare in the last National Hunt 'Chase at Cheltenham. They fell, not so far from home, when going well.

It seldom happens that a horse which has been genuinely hunted—in this case with the Old Berks—can rise to such an exalted occasion as the winning of the Grand Sefton 'Chase, which is second only at Liverpool to the Grand National. Mr. Thomas is in the diplomatic service and can be said to be an amateur with a genuine love of riding his own horses over fences. I congratulate him on the happy ending to this most sporting adventure among "made" chasers and first-class professional riders. PHILIPPOS.

WEATHERVANES



RECENTLY I saw a striking silhouette of a huntsman and hounds made as a weathervane over a friend's stables. Being much interested, I made enquiries, and found that Mr. Deane Skurray, the designer, had many others equally original and full of life.

Weather vanes have long been a pleasing feature of the English countryside, and they are to be seen on many old houses, barns and farm buildings of the Middle Ages.

The vanes are usually placed on some ridge or cupola, showing to all and sundry the direction of the wind and what manner of weather may be in store. Both very valuable information to the countryman.

The designs of these vanes were often intricate and of rare craftsmanship, some ship, animal or figure denoting the trade or hobby of the inmates of the house. Sometimes a coat of arms was used, mounted on an elaborate shaft from which the four arms denoting the cardinal points projected, often ornamented with wrought-iron scrollwork.

I have noticed with pleasure that this old custom has been somewhat revived of recent years, and a wind vane is often to be seen on a new house depicting some sport or other amusement.

The outlines of the vanes which I saw have been cleverly drawn to show as much movement as possible, and great ingenuity has been used in reinforcing the legs to give the required angle at which a horse gallops. It is obvious that they have been done by a man, not only fond of

horses, but who has watched them all his life. Most of the drawings have been done from life, and many were the sketches of horse and hound that I saw. Apart from the decorative value of these vanes, other uses were pointed out to me. For instance, a silhouette depicting hounds fixed on the wall outside some foxhound kennels has proved of service to motorists, and has enticed not a few to see the hounds within.

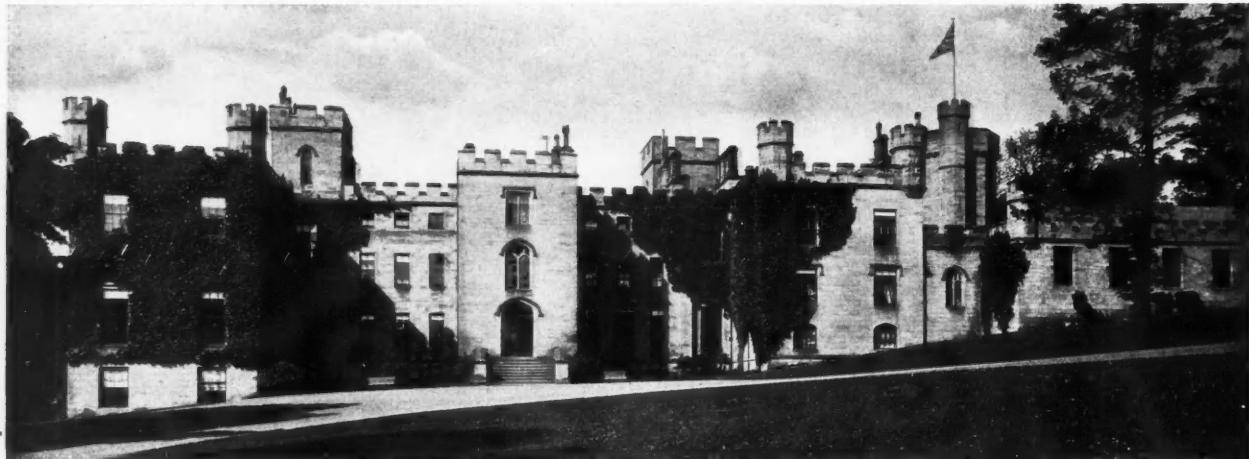
The illustrations here will show what I mean about the outline being full of vigour. One can almost feel the movement under one, of the pony cantering on to the field for the first chukka, the huntsman calling his hounds to a holloa makes one's blood feverish, and the brood mare gives that quiet of a paddock on a June evening.

The smith who carries out the work is a true lover of his trade, and as one watches him in his little shop one can imagine him in bygone days forging armour for the knights of the castle.

The silhouettes are cut out of sheet zinc, the framework being of strong iron. The letters and ball, into which the four arms are fixed, are gilded, and thus throw into relief the dead black of the rest of the vane. No scrolls or wrought ironwork have been introduced into the design, thereby emphasising the excellent profile of the animal as the main feature.

Vanes can be fitted at little expense and are always a source of interest to the weather-wise. Good work in this line is also being done by several reputable firms of smiths, including Thomas Elsley.

MAXWELL AYRTON.



MULGRAVE CASTLE, YORKSHIRE

THE ESTATE MARKET A HIGHGATE GROVE HOUSE SOLD

SIR HUBERT LLEWELLYN SMITH has sold No. 5, The Grove, Highgate, through Messrs. Prickett and Ellis, to a client of Messrs. George Trollope and Sons. This noble seventeenth century survival of "Hygate Green" was illustrated in the Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE on October 15th. The Highgate firm produced, in connection with the offer of the freehold, a remarkably fine set of particulars with a very comprehensive history of the vicinity of The Grove. No. 1, The Grove was illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE of May 30th, 1931 (page 674); and No. 3, The Grove is a place of pilgrimage on account of the fact that therein the Gillmans ministered to the needs of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and restored him to that degree of health that enabled him to resume writing.

Milton Abbey, the Dorset seat described and illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. xi, page 208; and Vol. xxxvii, pages 734 and 770; and of which a picture appeared in the Estate Market page on September 10th last) will come under the hammer of Messrs. Fox and Sons, at Blandford on November 28th, 29th and 30th, in many lots, including the mansion and 454 acres, and nearly 8,000 acres.

MULGRAVE CASTLE

THE proposed letting of Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby (announced last week in the Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE) is entrusted to Messrs. Hampton and Sons, by the Marchioness of Normanby. The present castle was built in 1735. Soon after the Norman Conquest, Mulgrave was granted to Fossard. In 1180 one of his descendants was married to Robert de Turnham, taking with her the property as dowry. In 1214 it passed to Peter de Mauley (de Lacu Malo). Young's *History of Whitby* states that Mulgrave was from then onwards held by as many as eight successive de Mauleys, all named Peter. Roman and Saxon knew the military strength of the site before the Normans held it. The ruins show that the old castle was of a very massive type with immense buttresses. Atkinson's *History of Cleveland* mentions the addition of a circular tower to each of the four corners of the Castle, and there are features which show that the structure was much altered during later ownerships. In the reign of King John some of the barons were interred there. Royalists held it during the Civil War, and when the Parliamentarians eventually stormed Mulgrave they dismantled it.

AN OLD NORFOLK RECTORY

THE OLD RECTORY, Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at a greatly reduced price. The residence, a sixteenth century structure, near the site of a friary of Carmelites, was built about four hundred years ago, at the time when the monastery was suppressed. Features of the house are the stone Tudor-arched fireplace with oak chimneypiece in the great hall, and an old oak buttery screen of early Tudor work, which divides the hall from the ante-room, now used as a chapel. There are massive oak Tudor arched ingle-nook beams, and stone chimney corner seats. The outbuildings include an old tithe barn, 55ft. long and 24ft. wide, with a stage for entertainments. The gardens

and grounds are in keeping with the house and of 19 acres.

Syston Park estate, near Grantham, is to be sold, as a whole or in lots, at Grantham on December 5th. The property includes the remaining central block of Syston Hall, in a walled park of 560 acres, containing a lake of 11 acres. In Sir Walter Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian* Jericho Woods, adjoining Gonerby Hills, with the village and church of Syston, are described as "Willingham."

Stagenhoe Park, Hitchin, 580 acres, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley for Lady Whitehead. The Georgian building is fitted throughout with all modern conveniences, and tastefully decorated, and rooms are panelled in the Adam style.

Boarzell, Hurst Green, 300 acres, is to be sold by private treaty, as a whole or in lots, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Newell and Burges. The residence, until recently held by Sir Geoffrey Fison, Bt., can be bought with 48 acres for £5,500.

A WONDERFUL GARDEN

THE EARL OF DARNLEY has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell Westlands Farm, between Horley and East Grinstead. The house, converted from old cottages by Mr. Irvine, now resembles a small and early manor house. The gardens, illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE, contain herbaceous plants such as lupins, delphiniums and phlox, planted in vast natural groups round a lake of 3 acres, and there are thousands of daffodils and many laburnum and crab apple trees. On the lake, through which a stream flows, are seven wooded islands, the haunt of wild duck. The rest of the property, pasture and woodland, is about 30 acres.

Captain R. G. C. Horsley has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer Westfields, Wreclesham, 50 acres, near Farnham, on the road to Bordon and Petersfield.

A Leicestershire farm, Westfields, 241 acres, near Market Bosworth, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Wade and P. L. Kirby.

Lindum, adjoining Beckenham golf course, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to a client of Messrs. Levens and Son.

BERESFORD DALE AND BULSTRODE

SIR IAN WALKER bought the Beresford Dale estate, with its long stretch of the Dove and the Fishing Temple of Charles Cotton, Izaak Walton's friend, for £15,500. The sale at Ashbourne evoked extraordinary interest on account of the unmatched beauty of the 576 acres that came under the hammer of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. W. S. Bagshaw and Sons.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., with Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co., held a very successful auction in the mansion of Bulstrode, and disposed of 607 acres for £38,565. The mansion, about sixty-five years old, near Gerrards Cross, can be privately sold. Sir John Frecheville Ramsden, Bt., is the vendor.

Mrs. Lister-Kay wishes to dispose of Morley Manor, in Derbyshire. The parish church is richly stored with monuments of the Stathams from about 1380 and the Sacheverells onwards from about 1485, the

estate having passed by the marriage of John Sacheverell, who fell at Bosworth Field, and Joan, daughter and heiress of John Statham. The family mansion of the two families formerly stood adjoining the north-west corner of the church. The late Dr. J. C. Cox, F.S.A., in his short history of the county, stated, some thirty years ago, that only a Tudor doorway of that house had survived to tell of its former importance. "A passage from the house communicated with the entrance into a gallery at the west end of the north aisle; the built-up doorway can still be seen in the interior of the church, as well as the place on the outer wall where the beams supporting the passage rested. Through this gallery and doorway the Sacheverells, who suffered much for their adherence to the unrefined faith throughout Elizabethan and Jacobean days, were able to gain private access to the church, and might be able sometimes to put in an appearance at public worship without mixing with the general congregation and thus save themselves from being constantly reported as recusants." The existing house is rich in panelling and other old features. The agents are Messrs. H. Lidington and Co.

PULL COURT: BREAK-UP AUCTION

THE sale, by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons (announced in the Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE on November 5th), of Pull Court, Tewkesbury, for many years the home of the Berens-Dowdeswell family, is followed by an announcement that Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock are to resell the estate in lots, at Tewkesbury, on December 8th, jointly with Messrs. Moore and Sons, who were engaged in the transaction effected by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons. The coming break-up sale will include: 2,450 acres, the stone mansion, in first-rate order throughout, with 32 acres; Sarnhill Grange, with 26 acres (subject to lease); numerous farms, practically the whole villages of Bushley and Bushley Green; timber, mainly oak and ash; and three and three-quarter miles of fishing rights in the Severn.

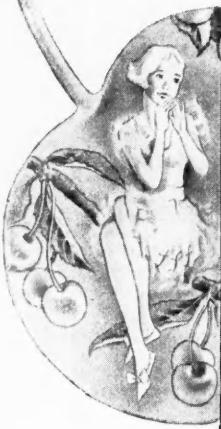
Earlywood Orchard, Ascot; Hill House, near Sunningdale golf links; and Laverock, Titlarks Hill, Sunningdale, have been sold through the Sunninghill agency of Mrs. N. C. Tufnell.

Sales for well over £100,000 are reported, over twenty recent disposals of country houses, by Messrs. Wellesley-Smith and Co., including Bestbeech St. Mary, Wadhurst, a copy of a sixteenth century house, and estate of 75 acres, which they have sold with Messrs. Collins and Collins; Broughton Manor, Otford, Sevenoaks, an Elizabethan manor house (with Messrs. Rutter); Warfield Dale, Bracknell, 20 acres; Gresham House, Olney; Elylands, Edenbridge, with 9 acres; and Butlers Dene, Woldingham.

Next Monday, for Mrs. M. E. Stubbs, Messrs. Fox and Sons will sell Cliff End, Manor Road, East Cliff, Bournemouth, a finely fitted and substantial residence in grounds of nearly an acre, which are bounded by the Corporation's Boscombe Chine Gardens on one side. Next Tuesday they begin an auction of the old English and other furniture and works of art.

ARBITER.

**"Listen to the Whispers
of Little Lady Liqueur"**



The Occasion
—Interval at the
Theatre provides
a most suitable
opportunity for
**GRANT'S
MORELLA
Cherry Brandy.**

The Whisper — "Thank you
for proposing a little GRANT'S
MORELLA Cherry Brandy.
May I ask everyone to do as
you do—ask for GRANT'S
MORELLA by name—and so
make sure of the Cherry
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for wonderful quality!"

Welcome Always—
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**GRANT'S MORELLA
CHERRY BRANDY**

QUEEN'S SWEET
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also try GRANT'S
Invictamint CRÈME
de MENTHE which
is equally delicious
..... ask your
wine merchant for
it too.....

THOS. GRANT & SONS
MAIDSTONE, KENT.
(Established 1774.)



Orchis
by
YARDLEY

Perfume of exquisite beauty; the complement of lovely things, of ermine and sables, of shimmering silks and golden tissues, of the lambent fire of gems and the splendour of pearls.

It is created for fair women wise in the art of gracious living, the love of fine things and a just appreciation of their beauty.
To them it is dedicated.

Price 3/- to 5/-

ORCHIS FACE POWDER
In Nature's Tints, 1/9
Ensures a complexion of smooth and flawless beauty.

New, Loose Powder Vanity, 3/-
'What every Woman Wants'



These prices do not apply in the Irish Free State.

YARDLEY HOUSE 33 OLD BOND STREET LONDON

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THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD.

BY THE HON. MAYNARD GREVILLE.

Arthur Rackham. 1932

DRIVING CONDITIONS TO-DAY

THE clash of the ill meshed gears which heralds the expiring struggles of the old-fashioned gear box has so obscured the motoring horizon recently that the real purpose of the motor car has been completely forgotten.

For months people have been talking about self-changing gear boxes, silent thirds, etc., completely ignoring the condition of the roads and the state of drivers in this country. It is not so very long since, when the new Road Act was introduced, a tremendous publicity was given to the behaviour of drivers on the road. The Road Act was supposed to be some marvellous panacea which would put everything right at once.

Actually, of course, it made practically no difference at all. It may have improved matters by frightening a few nervous old gentlemen, who had no business to be there at all, off the roads altogether, otherwise the British driver remained much the same, with all his faults and all his virtues.

In my opinion, the driving of private cars is just about as bad to-day as it ever was. I do not, of course, include the pre-War period, when driving was infinitely better, as motoring was then a matter for experts.

It may be argued that, although the number of vehicles on the road has increased, driving itself has not become much worse, and that this in itself is a satisfactory state of affairs. It might be tolerable if it was not going to get very much worse; but, so far as I can see, there is every prospect of conditions becoming still more deplorable.

I am all for the easy driving of cars, but the modern motor car, with its tremendous efficiency and its ease of control, can be an extraordinarily dangerous thing in the hands of an unsuitable person.

I had this brought home to me quite recently, when an elderly lady of my acquaintance was thinking of changing her car for a modern vehicle with a gear box that required no skill. Her method of driving her old car had been entirely rule of thumb, and the noises she made with

the country, and it is, in fact, putting lethal weapons into the hands of people who are quite incompetent to use them.

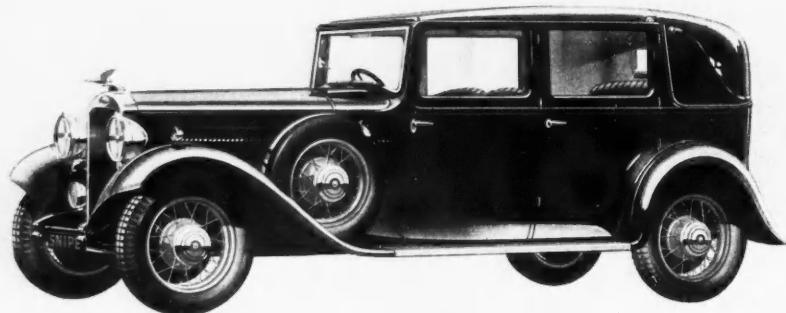
At this time of year, when the days draw in, the usual complaints start about dazzle. I must confess to being prejudiced about this, as I have only twice been dazzled in my life, and on both occasions it was entirely my own fault. On the other hand, I must admit that there are a number of people on the roads, with the rabbit instinct strongly developed, who

simply cannot look away from a bright light. To me it has always been quite sufficient to close the outside eye and look down at the near side of the road, without paying the least attention to the lights of the other vehicle.

I am not one of those, however, who do not respond to requests to dim from other road users, and, as a matter of fact, I had dimmers fitted to my car in 1922. In those days I used these chiefly

for horses, cyclists, and other indifferently lit vehicles. I think that a good deal of the dazzle bogey has been enhanced by suggestion; so much has been written and talked about the dazzle danger that it has become a topic of conversation rather like the shortcomings of the British climate.

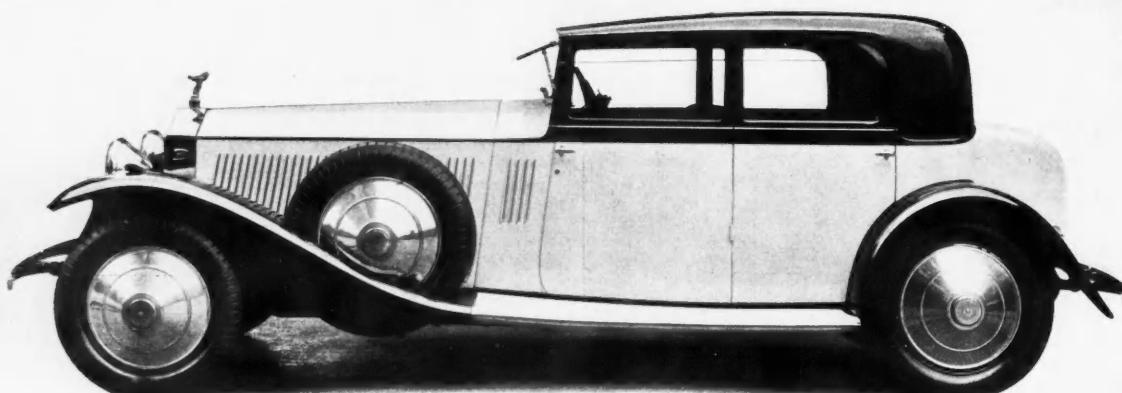
I have frequently had a passenger sitting beside me who has commented on the awful dazzle from the lights of an approaching car when I have not been inconvenienced in the least. If one will fix one's eyes as if one was hypnotised on even a pair of oncoming side lights, one is likely to be dazzled.



THE NEW HUMBER "SNIPE" WHICH IS KNOWN AS THE 80
This is the "Sesame" as both the roof and the rear quarter can be opened

gears were appalling. The gear box, however, had been designed by someone who was determined that nothing should ever break it. The maximum of speed that she could obtain with this sort of treatment was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 30 m.p.h.; but with the new car driving was simplicity itself, and on her first attempt the horrified passengers discovered that the speedometer needle was in the neighbourhood of 70 m.p.h. When this was pointed out, the driver was apparently quite unaware she was doing more than 20 m.p.h.

Now, with these easy-to-drive cars, this sort of thing is going to happen all over



A BARKER SUNSHINE SALOON ON A 40-50 ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS
This car has been supplied to the Nawab of Bahawalpur

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THE BEST CAR
IN THE WORLD

"Still the World's leaders—the Rolls-Royce Cars. Despite the passing of years the cars produced by the Rolls-Royce Company continue fully to maintain their position as the World's standard of automobile construction."

Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic News
October 15th 1932

40/50 h.p. Rolls-Royce Continental Touring Saloon



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**HOOPER & CO.
(COACHBUILDERS) LTD.**

By Appointment to:

Her Majesty The Queen,
H.R.H. The Princess Royal,
Countess of Harewood,
H.M. The King of Sweden.

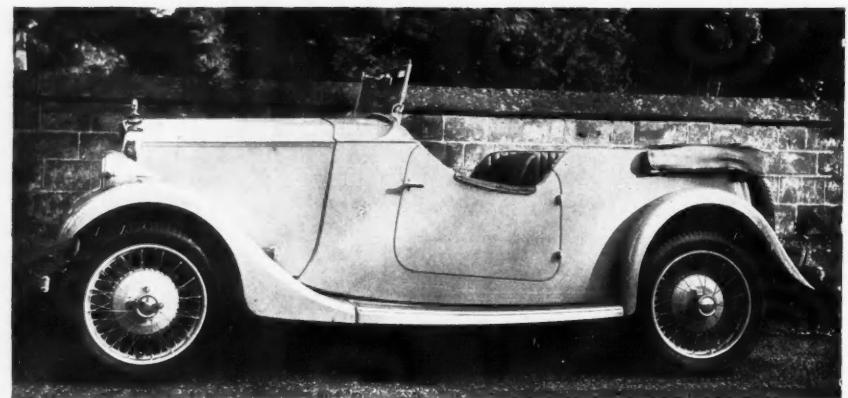
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught,
H.M. The King of Egypt,
H.I.M. The Shah of Persia,
H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan.

54 St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1

Practically every car that is made now has some form of dimming device, and my experience is that they are very generally used, though I must say that I give a sigh of relief when I do meet the rare oncoming car which does not dip or dim.

I drew attention recently to the drivers' signalling muddle which is at present, we hope, its worst. Something will really have to be done to standardise methods of signalling. The ordinary illuminated arm on each side of the car, with arrows both in front and behind, seems to be the most useful system. The arrows in front, of course, are merely to tell other people, such as policemen on point duty, or pedestrians, or even vehicles coming in the opposite direction, which way one intends to turn.

For years and years I have noticed that driving in the south of this island, particularly around London, seems to be so very much worse than in the north. At the present time this seems to be more noticeable than ever. As one approaches to a radius of about fifty miles of the metropolis things get worse and worse. The private car driving, for instance, on the Coventry-Birmingham-Warwick district is 50 per cent. better than that around London. I do not know whether this due to the actual



AN EXAMPLE OF THE SEMI-SPORTING OPEN COACHWORK THAT CAN BE FITTED TO THE NEW LANCHESTER 10
With Daimler fluid fly-wheel transmission. This body is by E. D. Abbott, and cost £357

second. Nuvolari was again the victor in the Targa Florio, with Borzacchini second. In June the Italian Grand Prix went to Nuvolari on an Alfa-Romeo; while in the Le Mans twenty-four hour race Sommer and Chinetti, on an Alfa-

Romeo, was first, with Nuvolari and Borzacchini close behind.

In September the Monza Grand Prix was won by Caracciola on an Alfa-Romeo. British cars had a good look in, however, in the handicap races. In the Junior Car Club thousand-mile race Mrs. Wisdom and Miss Joan Richmond won on a Riley, with Mr. A. O. Saunders Davies, on a Talbot, second, and an M.G. third. In the Le Mans twenty-four hour race, the Hon. Brian Lewis and Mr. T. E. Rose-Richards secured third place on a Talbot; while an Aston-Martin secured the Rudge-Whitworth Biennial Cup. In the Tourist Trophy Race, in the Isle of Man, Riley's were triumphant, Mr. C. R. Whitcroft being first and Mr. G. E. T. Eyston second.

Finally, in the B.R.D.C. 500 mile race, M.G.s scored again, with a Riley second and a Talbot third.

THE SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW

THE thirty-first annual Scottish Motor Show, which is just drawing to its conclusion at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, has been, if anything, a greater success than usual.

This Show is unique in that it is more an agents' show than a manufacturers', the principal Scottish agents taking stands and showing cars in which they are interested. There are, however, a few manufacturers and coach-builders who take stands of their own. The Exhibition is very comprehensive, as it includes private cars, commercial vehicles, accessories and garage equipment.

Among the manufacturers of private cars who took their own stands this year are Humber, Lanchester, Daimler, Talbot, and Citroën.

In the coachwork section such firms as Hoopers, Park Ward, Salmons, and Windovers represented the English coach-builders.

On their own stand the Daimler Company had a 15 h.p. car, a 20 h.p.,



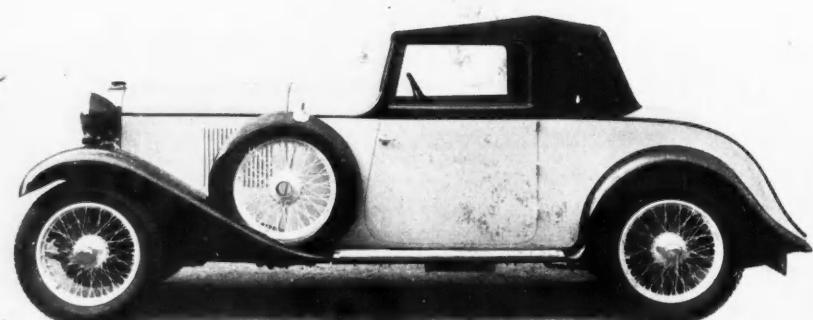
AN AUSTIN 12 FOUR DESCENDING A STEEP HILL NEAR MALHAM TARN ON THE YORKSHIRE MOORS

inhabitants themselves, or whether it may have something to do with the home of the motor car, and the fact that an enormous number of people in those districts have been in the motoring game since it started.

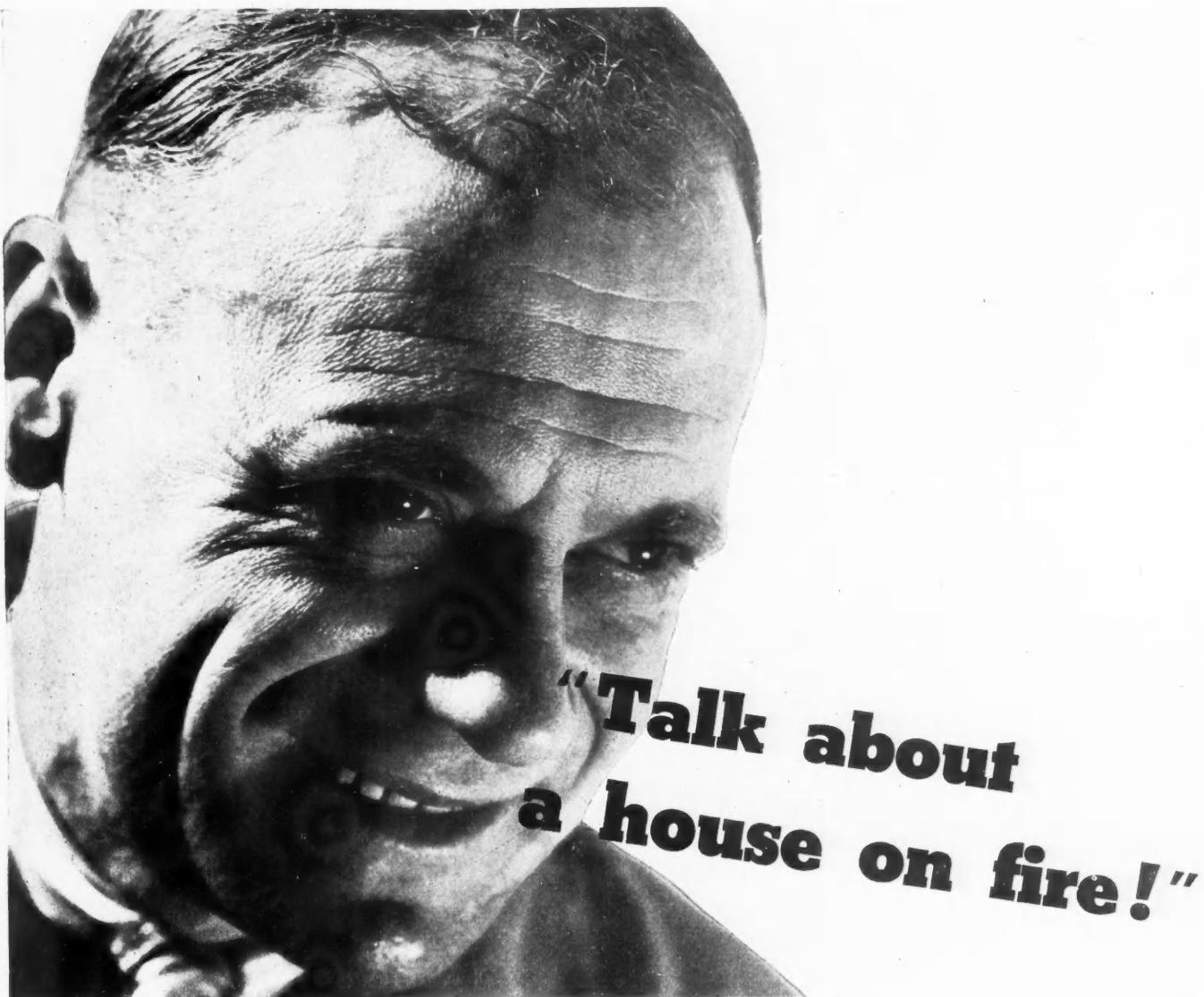
RACING FOR 1932

DESPITE pessimistic sounds at the commencement of this year's racing season, there is no doubt that it has been a great success. Britain, of course, has not figured with vast success in any of the great Continental races, as she had nothing that would compete on level terms with the all-conquering Alfa-Romeos. She did very well, however, in the handicap events, both Riley and M.G. sustaining their great reputation, while the Talbots always manage to put up a good show. On the Continent Alfa-Romeos had what was practically a walk-over. They started off in the Italian 1,000 miles race with the four first places, Mr. Borzacchini being the winner. A week later, in the Monaco Grand Prix, they secured the first two places, with Mr. Nuvolari first and Mr. Caracciola

Romeo, were first. The French Grand Prix in July went to Nuvolari, with Borzacchini second and Caracciola third. Brevio and Siena, on an Alfa, won the Belgian twenty-four hour race; while in the German Grand Prix Caracciola, on an



A SPECIAL MANN EGERTON SINGLE DROP HEAD COUPE BODY ON A SUNBEAM "SPEED" MODEL



Says the Garage-man. "Successful? The 1933 Standards? I should say so. Why, it's almost got to this, that when a customer talks of buying a new car, it's odds on it'll be a Standard. You see, these Standard people, they know a thing or two about the public. What they want and what they're likely to want and what they can afford. They don't guess—they make it their business to know. And that's why their cars sell like hot cakes. Because when all's said and done, motoring folk to-day won't be fooled. They want performance and they want smartness and they want comfort and reliability, and they go where they can get it all at the price they can pay. The 1933 Standards successful? I should smile!"

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1933 STANDARD CARS «

Read "The Standard Car Review," published monthly, subscription 3/6 a year, post free.

a 25 h.p., and a 50 h.p. double-six; while on Messrs. Hoopers' stand there was a 20 h.p. car fitted with this firm's coachwork. The Lanchester stand showed examples of both a 10 h.p. and 18 h.p.; while on the stand of Messrs. Windovers, Limited, there was an example of the 18 h.p. car fitted with their coachwork.

On the Humber stand there was a representative of all models, ranging from the 11.9 h.p. four-cylinder to the 24 h.p. six-cylinder Pullman.

Rolls-Royce cars were shown on the stand of both Messrs. Hoopers and Windovers, and also on those of several agents.

Wolseley, Vauxhall, Triumph, Sunbeam, Standard, Singer, Rover, Riley, Morris, M.G., Lagonda, Hillman, Crossley, Chrysler, Buick, Austin, and Armstrong Siddeley cars were also shown on the stands of the various agents.

THE R.A.C. RALLY FOR 1933

FOR the forthcoming year the Royal Automobile Club Rally will take place from March 14th to 18th, and Hastings is now to be the goal.

The character of the event has not been altered. It is to be a genuine tour, with just enough difficulty to make it amusing for the competitors, but otherwise over genuinely normal roads. The road courses will each total about a thousand miles, and there will be nine starting points, namely, London, Leamington, Bath, Norwich, Buxton, Harrogate, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow.

The cars will be divided into three classes, up to 10 h.p., between 10 h.p. and 16 h.p., and over 16 h.p., the average speeds being throughout the entire distance 22 m.p.h., 24 m.p.h., and 26 m.p.h., for the three classes.

On arrival at Hastings all the competing cars will be locked up until the next day, when they will take part in the eliminating

test, which is to be divided into three sections. The first is a slow-running test on top gear, for which a minimum speed of 5 m.p.h. has been fixed, so that cars exceeding this speed will be penalised, but no additional marks will be given if a still slower speed is attained. The acceleration and braking tests will be over a course measuring 200yds. In this, cars will accelerate from a standing start to the half-way line across which they must stop, and then accelerate again to the finish. The time is taken for the whole distance.

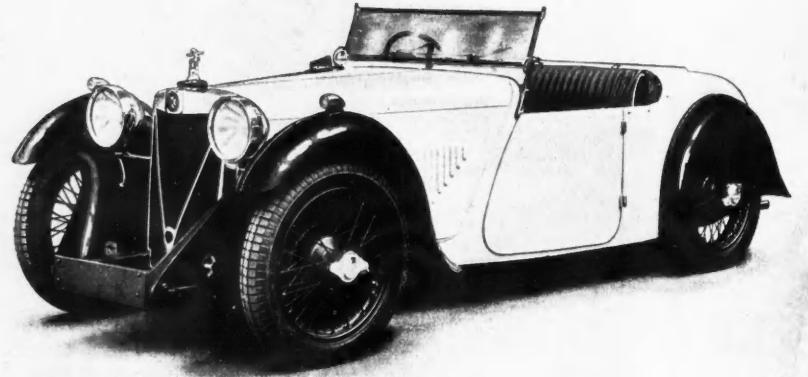
In the case of the re-start test, the cars will be required to get away from a standing start on a gradient from approximately one in six. The first ten yards must be covered in five seconds, or otherwise marks will be deducted. Marks will also be deducted if the remainder of the hill is not climbed cleanly or if the car runs back more than four inches.

Another alteration concerns the drivers. In the forthcoming rally two drivers will be obligatory on each competing car, one of which shall drive at least three hundred miles of the road section. This is to ensure that no driver shall become dangerous from over-fatigue.

An alteration has been made in the value of the bonus marks for extra passengers, and a time limit has been fixed of one hour after a competitor's arrival time in order to qualify for the R.A.C. plaque.

The coachwork competition is to be held on the last day of the Rally, and only those competitors who have completed the road section will be eligible.

There will be six main classes, according to the type of bodywork, and open and closed cars will be judged separately. The six classes will be further subdivided into threes in conformity with all three classes in the Rally.



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WINTER SUNSHINE AT EASTBOURNE

JUST as Bath can justly claim to be the *doyen* of English spas, so, too, Eastbourne, the beautiful town on the coast of Sussex has quite unrivalled pretensions to be the oldest of our home seaside resorts. During the Roman occupation of Britain there existed, somewhere along the south coast between Seaford and Pevensey, a considerable town called in those days Anderida. The finding of many Roman remains in the vicinity of modern Eastbourne gave rise at one time to an idea that the town occupies the actual site of Anderida, but it has now been established beyond doubt that Pevensey has an indisputable right to that distinction. It is, however, equally true that Eastbourne, even in those far-off days, was a suburb of Anderida, for the discovery in the town of a portion of a Roman villa with a large bath attached proves that some Roman citizen of importance lived there. The town undoubtedly existed over 1,000 years ago, as it is mentioned in Domesday as the Hundred of Burne belonging to the Earl of Morton. The prefix "East" was added at a later date, to distinguish it from another Bourn farther west; but it was as late as 1554 that a first mention of the town as Eastbourne is found.

No account of the vast progress made by the town during the last sixty years would be complete that failed to acknowledge the fostering influence of successive Dukes of Devonshire, who have done as much for Eastbourne as the Bouverie family has done for its Kentish neighbour, Folkestone. The Compton estate, which comprises three-fourths of the site of the town, passed by marriage in 1782 into the hands of Lord George Cavendish, later Earl of Burlington, who was succeeded by his grandson, the seventh Duke of Devonshire, to whose enterprise the creation of modern Eastbourne is largely due, with pleasant brick-paved walks shaded by avenues of the Cornish elm. Compton Place is a fine Georgian house created by Sir Spencer Compton.

Besides being finely situated on a projecting part of the coast, Eastbourne is sheltered by the great massif of Beachy Head and the near-by range of the South Downs, and has the great advantage of dry air, an equable temperature and an almost



BEACHY HEAD

The massif, from the west

total immunity from fogs. But it is in its abundance of sunshine that Eastbourne is well-nigh unrivalled, and its winter averages of sunshine are among the highest in the country. During the last ten years, as regards actual hours of sunshine enjoyed, Eastbourne has occupied first, second, third or fourth place in eight of the years.

The western end of Eastbourne rises to the downs, which reach the sea in great cliffs. In a hollow by the sea is Holywell, a charming rest retreat where is an attractive sunken garden created out of a chalk quarry at the foot of the cliffs. To the eastward lie the twin villages of Pevensey and Westham, of which the latter contains a fine old church; but the former is of greater importance, inasmuch as in it are to be found the ruins of Pevensey Castle and the Mint House. The castle is generally held to be one of the finest examples of Roman building in the country. It consists of an outer wall, inside which there is a smaller fortress of Norman origin. The

outer walls mark the site of Anderida. The Mint House is another ancient building, which is said to mark the site of the Norman mint, and is certainly as old as the thirteenth century. Herstmonceux, not far away, is a magnificent Henry VI domestic building, and has been carefully preserved and reconditioned by Col. Lowther. Another historic old town in the vicinity of Eastbourne is Lewes, the county town of Sussex, perched on a hill and surrounded by cliffs and rivers. The remains of its castle are entered by the Barbican Gate, which is now a museum. The outer gateway and the keep date from early Edwardian days. The countryside adjoining Eastbourne is admirable for drives and rambles, the pretty downland villages of Alfriston, East and West Dean, Wilmington and Jevington being specially attractive.

TRAVEL NOTES

EASTBOURNE is reached by the Southern Railway in ninety minutes from London (Victoria).

The municipality is foremost in recognising the drawing power of good music. Throughout the year the fine municipal orchestra performs in the Winter Garden, where also frequent concerts and recitals take place by artists of world-wide reputation. This Winter Garden, with accommodation for an audience of 2,000, forms part

of the comprehensive range of buildings in Devonshire Park, which was recently acquired for the town by the Corporation. The park, which is only two minutes' walk from the sea front, contains a pavilion, floral hall and theatre.

The municipal Military Band plays regularly on the sea front, and the large shelters in front of the bandstand enable visitors to enjoy the performances in comfort at all times. An outstanding event of the winter season is the Music Festival, which takes place this month and which lasts a fortnight.

There are three golf clubs in Eastbourne—the Royal Eastbourne, the Willingdon and the Downs. Many of the excellent hotels have hard tennis courts.

The Southern Railway have just re-issued their attractive, profusely illustrated *Winter Sunshine Holidays in Southern England*. Descriptions are given of all the chief watering places between Margate and Portland Bill, and a special section is devoted to the Isle of Wight. The booklet contains full information as to hotels and boarding-houses and railway fares. It can be obtained gratis from the Southern Railway, Waterloo Station, S.E.



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TULIPS FOR SPRING EFFECT

PRACTICE and experiment have shown that the traditional date of Lord Mayor's Day, chosen by the old-fashioned florists to plant their tulips, is a happy mean for most seasons, and gardeners will not go far wrong if they consign their bulbs to the ground this month, erring on the side of being early rather than late, though it seems immaterial, so long as the bulbs are hard and sound, whether planting is done as early as October or as late as mid-December. The only objection that need be urged against early planting is that in a rainy autumn followed by a mild open winter the bulbs are early on the move and the leaves appear sooner than they need and are exposed longer than is often good for them to hard weather, with the result that they are often ravaged by the disease known as "fire." Practically any good garden soil that is not too heavy suits all the garden varieties, and experience seems to prove that the deeper the bulbs are set the better, with at least five or six inches of soil covering them.

No other flowers play a more important part in the spring display, and none lends itself so well to a variety of decorative uses. It is a commonplace that if massed in borders or beds tulips gain in effect; but whether they look better by themselves, grouped in bold colonies for the sake of colour mass, or associated with other spring-flowering plants of which there are plenty to choose, is a matter of individual taste. Though the tall and handsome Darwins certainly look lordly when massed in close formation, the effect is, perhaps, more charming and refined, as well as more lasting, when the tulips can have as their companions such plants as the polyanthus primroses, double arabis, aubrietias, alyssum, wallflowers, forget-me-nots and

or the equally handsome but shorter Keizerskroon can replace the later-flowering Darwin variety. Purple aubrietias, too, have their place along with pink tulips, and wallflowers and polyanthus primroses in separate shades look well with tulips of contrasting tones like Wallflower Cloth of Gold, or the rich orange Siberian wallflower, Cheiranthus Allionii, with a tulip like Farncombe Sanders, or a blood red wallflower with a yellow cottage tulip like Ellen Willmott.

To make a selection of varieties is something of a puzzle, for the number is legion; but in any choice care should be taken to select kinds that will afford a succession of bloom. Such early varieties as Fred Moore, Prince of Austria, De Wet, the graceful yellow Prince de Ligny, Cramoisi Royal, Cœleur Cardinal, Keizerskroon and Montrésor are all indispensable; while of the Darwins, Pride of Haarlem, William Copland, Petrus Hondius, Ronald Gunn, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders and Baronne de la Tonnaye are but a few of the best from an extensive list. To enlarge the colour range any choice should embrace the cottage varieties, and of these there are few better than Avis Kennicott, Ellen Willmott, the rich brown Prince Albert, the orange red La Merveille, Orange King, Bronze Queen, Gesneriana major and its primrose form lutea, and Inglescombe Yellow, which combines elegance and grace of form with vigour of growth and pure colouring. Within the last year or two a new race, known as the Triumph tulips, have made their appearance, and they will be appreciated by those who object to the Darwins on the score of their lateness in blooming in a backward spring. Growing some fifteen to eighteen inches high and of vigorous growth, they have all the virtues of the Darwins with the added merit of blooming a week or ten days earlier, and of the few named varieties that are available the rich lilac Alibga, Lord Carnarvon, Hyperion, and the crimson scarlet Chicago are all good and well worth a trial.

G. C. TAYLOR.



TULIPS AND FORGET-ME-NOTS IN THE PARTERRE

cerastium, which make such a splendid foil. To the gardener with ingenuity and a sense of colour, the garden tulips afford ample scope for indulging in a variety of bedding colour schemes and, whether used by themselves in blocks of one colour or along with other spring bedding material, they can be made to provide the most attractive colour harmonies or striking contrasts, whichever is preferred. On the whole, however, contrasts are dangerous to play with and liable to be disappointing in their effect, and unless one has a sound knowledge of the shades it is proposed to use it is safer to rely on choosing those tones that will harmonise with the groundwork. Used in the mass, as they are in the borders in the parks, they blend extraordinarily well without going to the trouble of arranging any particular colour plan; but there should always be a care to keep the more delicate tones separate from the strong and fiery shades and to grade the planting in a harmonising range of shades.

With so many attractive spring-flowering plants to choose from and such a wealth of shades among the tulips, the changes in the spring bedding scheme can be rung indefinitely season after season. The charming association of pink tulips and royal blue forget-me-nots one season can be replaced the next by the introduction of a yellow tulip like Inglescombe Yellow instead of the pink. The yellow Alyssum saxatile always makes an effective carpet to any tall, dark-toned Darwin variety like Zulu or La Tulipe Noire, while it associates equally well with the lilac Rev. Ewbank or the lavender William Copland. For a striking contrast there is nothing better than a bed of the glowing scarlet cerise Pride of Haarlem, underplanted with the white double arabis; or, if an earlier effect is wanted, the fine early orange red long stemmed Prince of Austria,



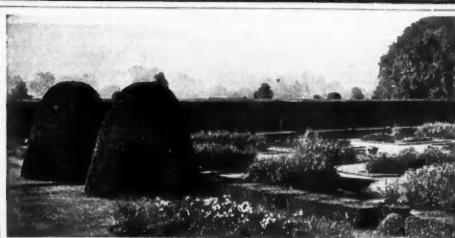
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It is not only the plain, unadorned country suit or coat which is to be found at Kenneth Durward's, Limited, 37 and 37a, Conduit Street, W.1. The attractive coat shown below, fashioned of nut brown diagonal coating and built on long lines, with a pocket on either side, is from the firm in question, and has a big collar of squirrel-dyed mink.

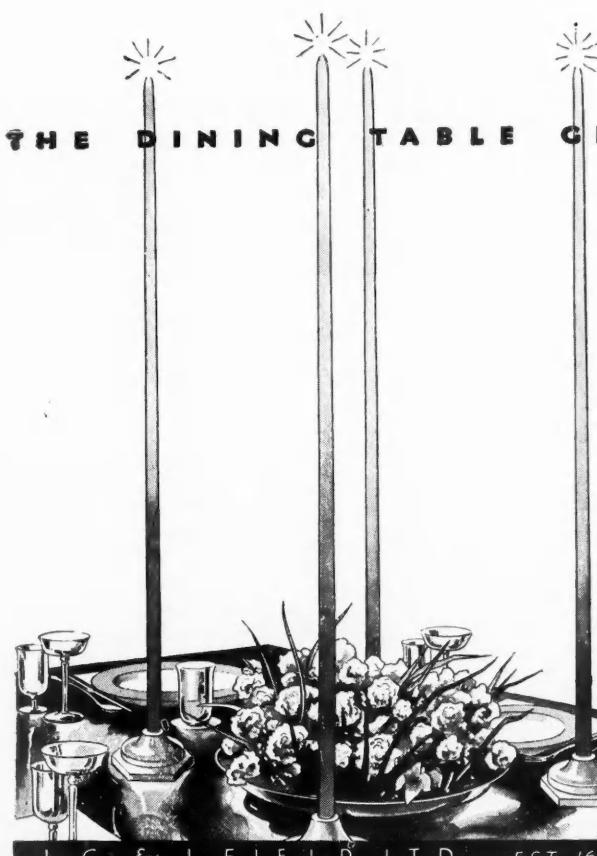
Numbers of people are studying steamer lists and planning their outfits for return to the far-flung outposts of Empire where their lines have fallen.

Every outfit will include a steamer coat, and nothing could be better than the one below, which has been carried out by Studd and Millington, Limited, 51 and 52, Conduit Street, W.1. It is of camel's hair cloth, which has a delightful rough appearance, but which is, nevertheless, as soft as a rose petal to the touch, the scarf collar and patch pockets being features of the scheme. A steamer coat which is not warm enough to make a brisk walk round the deck on a cold winter's day a real pleasure is of no use whatever, and for this purpose nothing better than a warm camel's hair cloth could possibly be suggested for the would-be traveller.



Scaroni's Studios

(Above) A COAT FOR RAIN OR SHINE, FROM ELVERY'S. (Right) STUDD AND MILLINGTON DESIGN A STEAMER COAT DE LUXE. (Left) A COAT BUILT ON LONG SLIMMING LINES, FROM KENNETH DURWARD



THE DINING TABLE GLORIFIED

When you light these Nell Gwynn candles, the dining-table becomes transformed. The glow of candle-light is answered by the gleam of silver, and the colour of the flowers is repeated in the colour of the candles themselves. Not only at night, but in the daylight hours, their vivid beauty will lend distinction to your decorative schemes. What company could fail to be gracious and gay in an atmosphere of such charm!

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EVENING FASHIONS IN LACE AND WOOL



A LACE GOWN WITH CAPE
FROM DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

The cape form is delightfully expressed by Debenham and Freebody, Limited, Wigmore Street, W., in the lovely gown shown here in creamy angel-skin lace. The name "peau d'ange" has come to be synonymous with a smooth, soft surface like a flower petal, the lace in question being of rather a heavy make with a "carved ivory" pattern. It forms a deep cape at the back caught in front with a long velvet bow centred with a glittering diamond slide, and represents a type of gown which is as suitable for an older woman as it is simple and attractive for a girl.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST BLUE

The left hand gown from Fortnum and Mason's is a Lanvin model of soft love-in-a-mist blue woollen material, with braces at the back brought over the shoulders, and a ceinture which is of its own material in front but is covered behind with massed paillettes like new silver.

THE LITTLE CAPE

The new half-season has only accentuated the fashion for the little cape. Its popularity grows instead of declining, and one sees it in the lightest of fabrics—as fragile as a cobweb and as delicate as a frost pattern, or in heavier and more substantial materials. As an adjunct to the evening gown it cannot be excelled, and the fact that it widens the shoulders and makes the hips look smaller endears it to those to whom the question of a slimming effect is specially vital. But although it is so immensely popular, the charm of fashion lies in its contrasts, and for this reason the cape is frequently detachable, so that it can equally well play the part of a tiny additional wrap or be an integral part of the dress itself; while, in some cases, especially where the afternoon gown is concerned, cape sleeves take the place of the cape proper.

PEAU D'ANGE RIBBON

A cape frock of immense distinction is shown in the group of two evening dresses from the showroom of Fortnum and Mason, Limited, 182, Piccadilly, W.1. A pale grey crépe, the colour of which is as delicate as a mist wreath, has been chosen for one of these, and this has a cape of its own material mounted over two under-capes of peau d'ange ribbon, carnation red on one side and midnight blue on the other. These ribbons lose their cape form at the back, where they are brought to the waistline to tie in a bow.



Joan Craven
TWO BEAUTIFUL EVENING TOILETTES FROM FORTNUM & MASON





HATS FOR TRAVEL AND THE TROPICS

NOWADAYS the turban for travel is immensely high in favour, and the example shown here, which is in natural Kasha camel-hair tweed, hand woven in the Orkney Islands, with a touch of contrast introduced into it in the form of deep rose, is so attractive that it is bound to carry all before it. It is from Woodrow, 46, Piccadilly, W.1.

Sun hats can be had in the most becoming shapes to-day, and the charming model from Woodrow's, seen below, is truly a case



TROPICAL HEADGEAR IN ATTRACTIVE FORM
FROM WOODROW

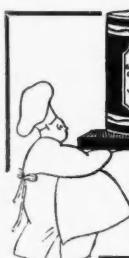


A WOODROW TURBAN AND SCARF WHICH IS
COSY AND BECOMING

in point. That it would be becoming to the majority of women is quite indisputable. It is one of the feather-weight double Terai sun hats for which the firm is noted, and is to be had in two colours, the one in question being carried out in a most happy combination of pale champagne and a lovely shade of brown. It has all the utility of the helmet, with the becoming lines of a soft felt.

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.

A fully illustrated catalogue has a charm for most of us, and the woman who wants to plan her winter wardrobe on lines at once attractive and economical, should get a copy of that just issued by Jenners, Princes Street, Edinburgh. It is delightful.



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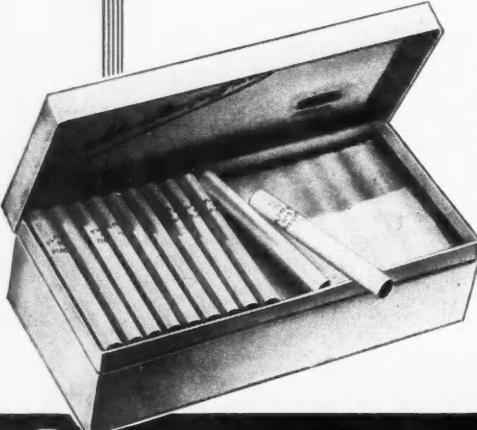


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